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Matthew Hammond

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

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WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The following is taken from a London Magazine.

Remarks, which are supposed will be made in this kingdom, by two North American travellers in the year 1984.

AFTER a passage of forty days we arrived in Britain, & landed on the same spot which Julias Cæsar had done two thousand years before; here a poor fisherman procured us two horses, which carried us through bad roads and miserable villages, to London, where our astonishment was inexpressible, to find this once imperial city, which was founded by Claudius Cæsar, the capital of Europe, whose circumference was twenty-four miles, and which, but two hundred years ago contained a million of people; whose trade was extended round the globe, and whose conquering arms had subdued a great part of Asia, enslaved Africa, and was sovereign of North, but now Imperial, America. I say, to find this ancient, and once most august city, now fallen to similar decay and ruin with Balbec, Persepolis, Palmira, Athens and Rome, caused me to reflect on the transitory state of all things in this world.

However, after having wandered about some time in its depopulated streets, a poor Britain, who hearing us speak the English language, and lamenting the state of the capital of his country, made up to us, and with a dejected countenance and great humility, said, I conclude gentlemen you are come from the empire of America, in order to trace the ruins of this once famous city, which was the mistress of Europe, the seat of arts, learning, trade and power; but, alas! her glory is vanished, and her sun is set in the West! If you will accept of my services I will conduct you to the most remarkable of its antiquities and ruins.

To which we replied, lead on, and you shall be suitably rewarded. Here, says he, stood Westminster-Hall which was built a thousand years ago by William Rufus; at the west end of it was the courts of justice: A little beyond you see an old wall, that was part of the two houses of parliament, from whence, in virtuous times, their resolutions made the world tremble. Yonder, is a field of turnips, where stood the palace of White-Hall; as to St. James's, there is no traces of that left; it stood somewhere near that pond. But follow me and I will shew you the remains of a much more venerable pile of antiquity.—Here, says he, stood Westminster-Abbey, which was founded anno 796; at the west end was the famous chapel of Henry the seventh, in which was interred most of our English Kings; that on the right is the remains of Queen Elizabeth's tomb; that on the left, that of King William the third, all the rest are swept away by time. The whole church had been ornamented with the monuments of admirals, generals, poets, philosophers, and others, two of which we only found legible, those of Lock and Newton; some being quite defaced; others we could not come at on account of the ruins being fallen in upon them. What a melancholy sight, that the one end of this venerable pile, once dedicated to God, should be turned into a stable.

As I had an epitome of this once famous city in my hand, I ordered our guide to shew us the Admiralty-house and the Treasury: The former, he said, he had heard of, but did not know where it stood; and that the latter had not, for several ages, had any existence, it being a name without a reality; for that the kingdom has not had a treasury since the reign of Henry the seventh. He took us next where had stood several squares, but their names had not come down to him. From thence we passed on to what he called the inns of court, which were the only places we beheld with pleasure, because there was not left one stone upon another, being all overgrown with trees possessed by rooks.

St. Paul's next presented itself to our view; this indeed, had, in great measure, resisted the sythe of time, for its walls are still entire; the east end only hath suffered, and the cupula fallen down. It must, when perfect, have been a most stupendous & expensive building, and is a convincing proof, not only of their knowledge in architecture, but of the great riches of the once free & powerful nation.

Not far from hence is Guildhall, which has escaped the hand of all devouring time, much better than any other public edifice we have seen; here it was that the industrious and frugal citizens chose their four members to represent them in parliament: Yonder you see a statute of not a nominal, but a real and able patriot, Sir John Bernard; but, alas! there are but few such characters to be met with, for since his time, which is about two hundred years ago, members became commissaries, stock jobbers, contractors, lottery ticket dealers, as well as ministers; & the rights and privileges of the subjects were constantly violated, not only by bribery, corruption, and every species of villany, but administrations themselves, have, with brazen front, publicly avowed the perversion of public treasure, and have controled the electors in their inherent rights of elections whose blood has, more than once, been spilt for defending such rights; from which time we rapidly sunk into the melancholy state you now behold us; but, follow me, and you will soon be convinced of the former magnificence of this once famous city.

These are the ruins of the mansion house; here our Lord Mayor resided; you see the extent of ground it covered: Nothing of that vast pile remains but yonder wall; next to which, with some old materials, a barber, who calls himself Harley, has built himself that shop, and affirms himself to be a descendant of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who was minister about 230 years ago; I advised him not to boast of his pedigree, for his ancestor had been a traitor.

At a very small distance from hence, stood the Royal exchange; seven pillars on the south west corner of it you see, are yet standing: All the rest is a heap of ruins; and in the great area yonder, which is now a cow-yard, thousands of merchants assembled every day, whose trade was extended to every part of the globe, and particularly to yours, out of which great fortunes were made; I am the descendant of one of them, but the mistakes of our princes, joined to the venality of their ministers, in former ages, fighting the battles of all Europe, subsidizing its princes, and spending more than one hundred millions for such purposes, keeping numerous standing armies, & influencing parliaments, ruined the trading, and with them all other parts of the kingdom.

But, honest Briton, where stood the bank? Follow me, gentlemen, says he, and you will soon see the spot;

we did so, and found it an universal ruin, scarce one stone left upon another, although it was built so late as 1732: this progress and prosperity indeed, was very rapid; as a proof of it, in about thirty years after its foundation, they were enabled by act of parliament, to buy and pull down above one hundred houses, chiefly to have an easy access to theirs, as well as to enlarge it. But its fall was as swift, for it had not a firm basis to stand on, its greatest gain consisted in discounting bills of exchange and notes, & he emission of their own notes. This, though beneficial to them, was a canker to the adventurous merchants, with whose ruin, and the total loss of our trade, their discounting is not only ceased, but their notes become useless.

Tired with a view of ruins, our guide hastened us on to the South-sea-house; this was become a mere jakes; though in 1720 it was called a South-sea company, under which name, it ruined a great part of the nation, and many of the best families in it; for which its directors were punished by Parliament, yet the farce was kept up, and the name of the company suffered to exist, for many years after, with twenty four directors, with salaries of 150 l. per annum, each, when they had not six pence trading stock in the world; nor had any thing to do but to pay dividends on a very small part of the national debt, which ought to have been done at the bank.

Although fatigued with this day's journey, we ordered our guide to conduct us to the India-house; that, says he, has been destroyed these 150 years; for the blood they shed in about 1760, in India, called for vengeance which overtook them, and are expelled all Asia; the barbarity and inhumanity committed by them in the Mogul's empire, about 180 years ago, history tells you, their own directors at that time acknowledged.

I could, gentlemen, conduct you to many other distinguished ruins, such as the Tower, Custom-house, Churches, Hospitals, Squares, &c. but these which you have seen, I believe, you will think sufficient marks of this great city's desolation, whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth, but whose posterity, alas! are now scattered over the whole world, and more especially to the American empire, whither they were followed by most of our artizans and mechanics, and which is the real cause of your power and grandour.

This is very true, my friend, replied my companion, but it was the depravity of your rulers, who, first threw you into convulsions, and ended in your ruin. As for instance, do we not read in your annuals, that when a man stood forth for the liberty of his country, he was seized by illegal warrants, committed to the Tower, outlawed, forced to become a fugative, & accused of being a blasphemer of his God, when he was never tried or convicted of any such horrid crime.

About the same time the American empire, which now gives law to so many regions, were subject colonies, who being treated more like aliens than fellow-subjects, caused great disturbance, which ended in your ruin & their imperial grandour. For, whilst the important matter of right was in dispute, & the now imperial Americans were remonstrating, your ministers were running horses at New-Market. These, with many other acts of dissipation, intemperance, injustice, violence, ignorance, & despotism, all introduced by a baneful favourite, are the true causes of your present forlorn and wretched condition. Adieu.

R A T I O N A L I S.

M I L A N, (Italy) February 5.

Mons. Veneziani, Canon and Professor of Physic, is now employed in constructing an æroftatic globe, with the following properties. 1. It will move with more or less velocity, at the pleasure of the conductor, who is to guide it to the utmost public height, without employing fire therein. 2 It will descend at pleasure, sustain itself in the air, or remount without making any addition to the machine. Three persons may travel with the machine two or three days, and even whole weeks. without having occasion to descend for provisions. If this experiment should be accomplished, it must be allowed that this discovery is arrived to a great degree of perfection in a short time.

L O N D O N, March 6.

Mr Mongolfier is at Lyons making a globe of 100 feet diameter, by means of which he is to furnish regular supplies of nutriment to the globe. If the wind happens to be to the east, Mr. Mongolfier means to come to Paris (about 350 miles) with three or four friends He likewise very seriously meditates a journey across the straits of Dover, as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled. There has been a kind of coalition between the parties claiming the invention; but, like other coalitions, many have refused to come into it.

Extract of a letter from Reading Feb. 5.

"*On monday the 9th ult. was found at Stanstead near Wrotham in Kent. a large air balloon, made by Mr. Sadler, of Oxford which was launched from that place and fell at Stanstead about four o'clock the same day, at the distance of 79 miles. The machine, upon launching, took a direct north-east course, and was seen at Wooten, in Buckinghampshire, in about eight minutes afterwards distance from Oxford about 16 miles; and was again seen in several parts of Northamptonshire; and upon a moderate computation must have travelled 200 miles at least in the space of two hours and an half. Upon the discovery of the balloon, there appeared a small rent in one of the seams, from which circumstance it must have burst by the rarefaction of the internal air, or otherwise it would have gone much further.*"

A few days ago died at Alnwick, Hugh Rowland Hughes, Gent. 114 years, 11 months, and 27 days of age.

The naval peace establishement for America Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, and African stations are fixed to be as follows.

Halifax, Quebeck and Newfoundland, two ships of 50 guns, four frigates and 36 sloops & cutters (of the last most of them are employed as guarda costas): in all 42 men of war.

At Jamaica, two ships of 50 guns, one of 44 guns, seven frigates from 36 to 28 guns, and eight sloops from 12 to 20 guns; in all 18.

Leeward Islands, two of 50 guns, eight frigates from 24 to 32 guns, and twelve sloops from 14 to 18 guns: in all 22 men of war.

Coast of Africa one of 50 guns two frigates of 28 guns, and five sloops: in all eight men of war.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Feb 3.

"*Sicily has been afflicted with new disasters. Besides the great ravages caused by hurricanes, the new mole at Catania, which cost upwards of 50 000 scudi has been carried away by the floods; and the losses the inhabitants of Messina have sustained by shipwrecks amount to more than 40,000 sequins.*"

The æroftatic globe sent off by Mr. Astley in St. George's Fields on Friday the 12th of March, at ten minutes before one o'clock fell the same day in the Great Clapgate Field Feversham, Kent precisely at half past two o'clock; the distance 47 miles. Mr. John Bennet shipwright, and Thomas Port, fisherman, said it was torn at the end as large as a tea cup, and that two pieces of tape hung from the hole: The accident happened it is supposed from the air balloon breaking loose from the car, which it seems it did the moment it was ready to ascend. The curate of the parish and several other Gentlemen confirm the above. The diamenter of the globe being eight feet three inches makes the circumference 26 feet nearly, and the superficial contents in square inches is 7722; now allowing 14 and an half lb of atmospherick air to press on every square inch of the globe's surface, the action of the air in that case upon the balloon operates in quantity 49 tons, 19 cwt 2 qrs. and 25 lb. and considering the air to be very strongly agitated, the air balloon went through the atmosphere at a most amazing rate.

B E R M U D A, March 1.

Last evening a small flight of snow fell here, and what perhaps is still more remarkable in a house the thermometer was as low as 48 which is 7 degrees lower than at the coldest time in any of the three preceding winters; & which as far as I can learn, was lower than ever it was known before Out of doors at the same time, a like thermometer was at 44 & this morning at sunrise at 45; when the thermometer in the house was, as in the evening at 48.

A N N A P O L I S, April 8.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a memorial of Joseph Ward, and a petition of R. Frothingham,

Resolved, That half pay cannot be allowed to any officer, or to any class or denomination of officers to whom it has not heretofore been expressly promised.

On the report of a committee to whom were referred a letter of the 25th of December, 1783, from John Allen, and the papers therein inclosed.

Resolved, That a copy of the said letter be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts, with a recommendation, that he cause enquiry to be made, whether the encroachments therein suggested, have been actually made on the territories of the state of Massachusetts, by the subjects of his Britanick Majesty, from the government of Nova Scotia, and if he shall find any such to have been made, that he send a representation thereof to the British Governor of Nova Scotia, with a copy of the proclamation of the United States of the 14 inst. which is to be enclosed to the Governor of Massachusetts for that purpose, requesting him in a friendly manner, and as a proof of that disposition for peace and harmony which should subsist between neighbouring states, to recall from off the said territory, the said subjects of his Britanick Majesty, so found to have encroached thereon; and that the Governor of Massachusetts be requested to inform Congress of his proceedings herein, and the result thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

We are informed, that on the 15th ult. Congress passed the following resolutions:

On the receipt of Major-General Baron Steuben's letter, resigning his commission: Resolved, that the resignation of Baron Steuben late Inspector-General and Major-General, be accepted: That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be given to Baron Steuben, for the great zeal and ability he has discovered in the discharge of the several duties of his office: That a gold hilted sword be presented to him, as a mark of the high sense Congress entertain of his character and services; and that the Superintendant of Finance take order for procuring the same.

Congress, we hear, on the 26th ult. came to a resolution to adjourn on the 3d day of June next, and to meet again on the 30th of October, at Trenton, a place rendered memorable from the gallant attack, defeat and capture of a body of Hessians, under General Rall, on the 26th of December, 1776 by a few undisciplined troops, under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington—A committee of the States will be appointed to sit and transact business during the recess of Congress.

The winter has been so excessively severe in America, that the Mississippi has been fast bound up by the ice, from New Orleans to a very great extent up that noble river; a circumstance never before known in the memory of the oldest man now living on the continent.

WINDSOR, June 2.

On Tuesday the 25th ult. the County Court for this county sat here, and rose on Monday last; to sit again the last Tuesday in October next, being the stated term.

Messrs. Printers,

WHEN I read a piece in your Journal, No. 42, signed *King Saul*, it put me in mind of a certain pertinent question, viz. "Is Saul also among the prophets?" It was surprising the ancient Saul should be found among *true prophets*; but no one can think it strange his Dartmouthian successor should be a *king* among *such prophets* as the Grafton Presbytery and Windsor Association are chiefly composed of. Philanthropos, tho' of "Gath," happily remains as yet unhurt by this *present* king, who, no doubt, previous to his engaging in this mortal combat, had been to enquire of the *witch* of *Endor*, concerning the success of his *desperate enterprize* and had been informed, that he must fall upon the mountains of Gilboa, either before a native of Gath, Amalek, or on *his own sword*: Philanthropos leaves him to his choice of these executioners, and will lay down the "staff of his spear," and will not raise it up any more against such *anointed* ones as are already *consigned* to destruction. Hanging Saul upon the walls of Bethshan, Philanthropos of Gath would notify the *sour stripling*s, that as David is not among them, nor any man of Jabez Gilead of their party, they had better not expose themselves to unavoidable danger in a cause that is utterly indefensible, either by a greater man than Saul or any of his adherents.—That the *worthless log house* cost the scholars who removed it as a nuisance, as much money as Philanthropos says, by way of fine, unless since reimbursed by the worthy President, is a fact too well known for a few interested stripling to contradict without exposing their own veracity to be called in question, unless the moral philosophy taught at that College, which makes necessity and liberty consistent with each other, should furnish them with an excuse. The disposition of Philanthropos being similar to his name, and unchanged by his temporary abode in Gath, towards all the human species, moved him to make the representation which has given so much offence to King Saul, and the *young men* of his rear guard; who have needlessly, and contrary to their profession and the prudent cautions of the President, taken up the gauntlet.—That such prejudices prevail in the minds of many worthy persons not only in the western but eastern parts of the State of New Hampshire, against encouraging the growth of Dartmouth College while their present system is pursued, so dangerous to the privileges of congregational churches, and not over friendly to the civil authority of the State, is evident from the expressive silence used in the new constitution of government as to that College, although they encourage literature in general. The language of this silence is as intelligible to the Gathites, as to the woman of Endor, or her *familiars*, especially is it so to

PHILANTHROPOS.

Messrs. Printers,

IN reading a little essay on Newspapers, in a book which I picked up a few days ago, I find, among other advantages of these periodical publications, the author mentions the public benefit of advertisements as being by no means the most inconsiderable; and instead of complaining of their being so common in all businesses, wishes rather that they were extended to more of the different arts, professions, wants, losses, &c of mankind. I was so pleased with this proposal, that I could not help throwing the following advertisements together, which may serve as models for some of your correspondents who have more leisure and inclination to pursue this valuable branch of public intelligence, than your humble servant, Z.

WAS lost, a character. It is the worse for wear, and has been patched in several places. Whoever finds the same, and returns it to ———, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WAS stolen, a character, quite new. It will be useless to any person except the owner. Whoever apprehends the thief, shall receive a handsome reward from ———.

One Thousand Pounds Reward.

WAS lost, a friend. He disappeared immediately after a *jest*, and has not been heard of since.

WAS lost, a friend. He disappeared immediately after asking a favour of him.

WAS lost, a memory. The person who met with this misfortune, has received innumerable benefits, which he cannot recollect so as to thank his benefactors for them.

WAS found, an heart, bloated on one side with *vanity*, and mortified on the other with *pride*. The maker's name effaced.

WANTED, an husband. An accomplished rake will be the most agreeable, provided he can bring proper certificates of his *health*.

The proprietors of TOPSUM, (*alias* Topsham) *in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 28th day of August last, for defraying former charges, and the expence of clearing roads, and letting out a part or the whole of said township, are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Captain William Eaton innholder in Thetford, in said county of Orange on the 6th day of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will discharge said tax with all legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment.*

The names of the delinquent proprietors, and the sums from them severally due, are as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
George Frost, Esq;	10	0	0
Capt. Joseph Frost,	5	0	0
Capt John Blunt,	5	0	0
Andrew Pepperel Frost,	5	0	0
Edward Sergeant,	5	0	0
Joseph Sergeant,	5	0	0
Rev. Stephen Chase,	5	0	0
Noah Sherburne,	5	0	0
William Jones,	5	0	0
Capt. Abraham Treferthem,	5	0	0
Abraham Treferthem, jun.	5	0	0
William Treferthem,	5	0	0
Henry Treferthem,	5	0	0
George Treferthem,	5	0	0
William Frost, Esq;	5	0	0
John Treferthem,	5	0	0
Meshek Bell, jun.	5	0	0
Alcock Stevens,	5	0	0
Gersham Lambert,	5	0	0
Mark Randall,	5	0	0
David Mitchel,	5	0	0
Henry Tucker,	5	0	0
Paul Randall,	5	0	0
John Pierce,	5	0	0
Samuel Pierce,	5	0	0
William Neal,	5	0	0
William Clark,	5	0	0
John Tilton,	5	0	0
Richard Yeaton,	5	0	0
Robert Lapish,	5	0	0
Samuel Wallace,	5	0	0
James Seavy,	5	0	0
Samuel Wallace, jun.	5	0	0
Capt. William Brauscomb,	5	0	0
Hon. Richard Wiberd,	5	0	0
Hon. Daniel Warner,	5	0	0
Francis Jennes,	5	0	0
Thomas Bell, Esq;	5	0	0
Capt. John Simson,	5	0	0
Solomon White,	5	0	0
Benjamin Underwood,	5	0	0
John Seavy,	5	0	0
Benning Wentworth, Esq;	10	0	0

RICHARD JENNES, Collector.

Deerfield, New Hampshire. April 19, 1784.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, to examine the several claims and demands against the estate of Nathan Messenger, late of Norwich, deceased. said estate represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, at the house of Moses Chase, Esq; in Cornish, on the fourth Tuesdays of June and July next, from two to six o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

DANIEL FREEMAN, CALEB CHASE, } *Commissioners.*

Cornish, May 31.

Jonathan Chase,

DESIRES all persons who are indebted to him on book, bond, or note, to make immediate payment. Those whose accounts and notes have been of long standing, and have been repeatedly called upon to discharge the same, and have hitherto neglected, must expect to have them put in suit, unless prevented by immediate payment.

Cornish, May 25.

The proprietors of Varshire,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors at their meeting on the sixth day of November last, to defray the charges of lotting out the first and second division lots, cutting roads, making bridges, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Amos Maston, in said Varshire, on the sixth day of July next, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs, unless a previous payment prevents.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£	s.	d.
Abner Seeley,	2	0	0
Samuel Clark,	2	0	0
Nathan Allen,	2	0	0
Jesse Leavensworth,	2	0	0
John Powel,	2	0	0
Amos Chamb rlin,	0	13	4
William Marston,	2	0	0
John Marston,	2	0	0
Aaron Post,	1	7	10
Timothy Bartholomew,	2	0	0
Simeon Morey,	2	0	0
Benjamin Peepoon,	2	0	0
Zeanus Morey,	2	0	0
David Pixley,	1	8	0
Ashbel Strong,	2	0	0
Joseph Fisk,	2	0	0
Samuel King,	2	0	0
Zebina Curtis,	2	0	0
Ebenezer Fisk,	2	0	0
John W. Dana,	2	0	0
David Dana,	2	0	0
Briant Brown,	2	0	0
John Boardman,	2	0	0
Thomas Chittenden,	2	0	0
Reuben Buckingham,	2	0	0
James Addison,	2	0	0
John Fasset,	2	0	0
James Hill,	2	0	0
John Fasset, jun.	2	0	0
Noah Chittenden,	2	0	0
Elijah Galusha,	2	0	0
Joseph Downer,	0	7	0
Isaac Chamberlin,	2	0	0
Stephen Dewey,	2	0	0
Eldad Dewey,	2	0	0
Amos Fasset,	2	0	0
Thomas Butterfield,	2	0	0
Matthew Lyon,	2	0	0
Abner Bartholomew,	0	13	4
Jerathmeal Powers,	2	0	0
Joseph Powers,	2	0	0
Nathaniel Jones,	2	0	0
Eleazer Taft,	1	4	0
James Hill,	2	0	0
Aaron Taft,	2	0	0
Michael Titus,	1	9	0
John Clap,	2	0	0
Theodorus Woodward	0	8	0

JOEL WALKER, Collector.

Varshire, April 3, 1784.

Whereas application

has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of TOPSUM, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Jacob Fowler, innholder in Newbury, on the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk, and such other officers as are necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out the town into lots.
4. To see what the proprietors will do towards building mills, bridges, and making roads, in order to bring forward the settlement of said town.
5. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray the necessary expences of the propriety.
6. To see what method the proprietors will take for calling proprietors meetings in future.

NOAH WHITE, J. Peace.

Moortown, May 13, 1784.

The proprietors of Randolph

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid to me the subscriber, the two taxes granted by said proprietors at their legal meetings, viz on the 31st day of December 1781, and on the 20th day of February 1783, to defray proprietary charges, and to compleat the lotting said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Strong, innholder in Thetford, on the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

Zeanus Alden,	0	2	0
Stephen Bouroughs,	0	12	0
Benjamin Bigsby,	0	12	0
Experience Davis,	1	4	0
Asa Edgerton,	0	18	0
Ezra Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ariel Edgerton,	1	4	0
William Evens,	1	4	0
Joseph Green,	0	17	0
Jeremiah Griswold,	1	4	0
Barnabas Haskell,	0	8	0
Eleazer Huntington,	1	4	0
John House,	1	4	0
Joseph Kneeland,	0	12	0
Joel Kilburn,	1	4	0
Zebulon Lathrop jun.	0	6	8
Barnabas Perkins,	0	18	0
Samuel Steel,	1	4	0
John Throop,	0	3	0
Moses Vincent,	1	4	0

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.

Norwich April 17, 1784.

Whereas application has been

made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of LUNENBURGH, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to warn a proprietors meeting of said township —This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt Jacob Fowler, innholder in Newbury, on the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk and such other officers as may be thought necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out the town into lots.
4. To see what the proprietors will do towards building mills, bridges, and making roads, in order to bring forward the settlement of the town.
5. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray the necessary town charges, and to agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.

NOAH WHITE, Just. Peace.

Moortown, May 13, 1784.

The proprietors of Lincoln,

in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound eight shillings on each proprietor's right, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting holden at the house of Col. Stephen Pearl, in Pawlet, for the purpose of paying the charges of surveying, laying out, &c are informed, that unless they make payment of said tax by the 24th day of June next, so much of the respective rights of each of the undermentioned proprietors, as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will on that day be exposed for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Col. Stephen Pearl, innholder in Pawlet.

Thomas Hibbard,	*William Gage,*
Oliver Scott,	*Th mas Chittenden,*
John Manley,	*John Gray,*
John Williams,	*Daniel Welch,*
Jonathan Eastman,	*Andrew Boston,*
Enoch Eastman,	*Samuel Benton,*
Calvin Eastman,	*Levy Foyton,*
Henry Hyde,	*Abiathar Waldo,*
Shadrach Hatheway,	*Solomon Lee,*
Jesse Spaulding,	*Noah Smith,*
Ezra Fellows,	*Jonas Fay,*
Josiah Ferrill,	*Peter Pixley,*
Jacob Hyde,	*Reuben Harmon,*
Noah Chittenden,	*Stephen Pearle,*
Darius Chipman,	*Thomas Toman,*
John Stewart,	*William Fitch,*
John Cochran,	*Enj h Fay,*
John Sibley,	*Samuel Comstock,*
Stephen Mead jun.	*John Knickerbacor,*
Timothy Miles,	*Elisha Clarke,*
Nathan Manley,	*Simeon Hatheway,*
Ebenezer Hyde,	*Josiah Sofford,*
Stephen Eastman,	*Zebulon Parmele,*
Joseph Bowker,	*Ezra Payne,*
J Eastman jun.	*Benjamin Fowler,*
Reuben Harmon jun.	*Ephraim Ingraham.*

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, May 6, 1784.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas the Legislature,

at their session in Windsor, April 1781, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the towns of Strafford and Thetford, in the county of Orange, (except public rights and college lands) and whereas the treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, David Chamberlin, being then Constable of said Strafford, to collect said tax in said Strafford; and to the subscriber, Abner Chamberlin, being then Constable of said Thetford, to collect said tax in said Thetford.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors or land owners in said towns who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid, to pay the same immediately, or so much of their lands in the town of Strafford will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Isaac Chamberlin, in said Strafford, on the 16th day of June next sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning of said day. And in the said town of Thetford, at the dwelling house of Abner Chamberlin, in said Thetford, on the 21st day of June next, sale to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning of said day, as will pay said taxes, together with all legal costs arising thereon.

DAVID CHAMBERLIN Constable
ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Constable.

Thetford, May 7, 1784

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Primers, Revolution of America, Gon, Ethan Allen's Narrative, Penitential Cries, Watts's Divine Songs, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.

BLANKS of various kinds to be sold at the Printing Office.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1784. [NUMB. 45.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

WHILST Senates & Assemblies are promulgating laws, and framing ordinances; whilst merchants are looking out for new branches of trade; whilst every class of citizens in the towns are busily employed in repairing the wreck of war; will an honest individual be permitted to ask, why, amidst this grand renovation of things, there are no means sought after, no encouragement held out, no salutary law enacted, to receive, to strengthen, and to perfect among us that first of all arts, that primordial invention, *Husbandry*, now drooping and neglected? However captivating the sight of ships may be, however pleasing the bustle of a great commercial city, yet it must be confessed that the only source of national prosperity is the *Cultivation of the Land*; the greatest degree of the prosperity, is the utmost perfection in the art of making the earth produce.

The parching heat to which this country is exposed, often occasions a want of Summer Pastures, as well as Winter-Fodder: It is therefore of the utmost moment that the American cultivators should be informed that the artificial meadows constitute one half of the rural riches of Europe. Whilst they strengthen the hands of the Farmers, by multiplying their means of keeping horses and cattle, those grasses at the same time enrich their lands, and enable them almost constantly to bear, without danger of being exausted. Why should not the same means be adopted here? Strongly impressed with the useful consequences which would result to the welfare of this country Farmers, from the knowledge & introduction of Artificial Grasses, I have thought it my duty to publish the following observations.

Any one of the Farmers of this or the neighbouring States, inclined to try the effects of these Artificial Meadows, and who may be desirous for that purpose to procure some of the Seed, may have the quantity they shall require from Normandy, by applying to the Consul of France's Office; and they may depend that no other than the first cost (which is very low) together with the land carriage from Caen to Port L'Orient, shall be demanded: It being his Majesty's intentions, that the Packets shall bring out whatever may be useful to the Citizens of America, in Arts, Sciences, and Husbandry, free of freight and every other expence.

On the Cultivation of Sainfoin, Lucerne, Hyvernage, and Summer Vetch.

There are two kinds of Meadows, the natural and the artificial; Every one knows that the former are always situated on low and damp soils, the latter on dry grounds. There are three species of plants fit to make Artificial Meadows, Clover, Sainfoin, and Lucerne. Clover grows almost on every soil where it is naturally good; but it is far from being healthy, for although this rich food fattens cattle, yet it heats them over much, and when given dry to horses in the Winter, it is apt to bring on very dangerous coughs; nevertheless, Clover is extremely beneficial to the land, as it procures it a most useful rest.

Sainfoin (that is wholesome hay) is one of the most valuable grasses known and used for Artificial Meadows; it yields a salubrious and delicate fodder, equally good green or dryed; but all soils do not suit its growth: Sainfoin should be sown on high, light, stony and dry grounds; those which abound most with small pebble stones & flints, are the fittest for that plant: This crop is ripe in July. Its maturity is easily known by the seeds ceasing to adhere to the pods; then it must be mowed, left to wilt on the ground two or three days, carefully taken up and thrashed (I mean that part from which the seeds is expected) which as soon as it is fanned and cleaned, must be carefully spread on a floor to prevent its heating, and after eight or ten days carefully put into bags.

Sainfoin, bearing equally the frosts of the Winter, and the heats of Summer, may be sown with barley, the beginning of April. The French Arpent contains one hundred square perches, each perch twenty-two feet, and each foot twelve inches; and five bushels of seed are required to sow an Arpent.—The ground cannot be too well prepared by ploughing; barley must be sown first, and then the Sainfoin; when the former is ripe, it should not be reaped or cradled as close as usual, on account of the tender plants of the latter, which are not to be moved until June following: This new crop must be kept the first year from the mouth of cattle, and ever after from that of sheep. If the soil is suitable, Sainfoin will last four years, & produce four crops without any manure; each Arpent will bring from 150 to 300 bundles of 15 pounds each, equal to two tons.

The second method of sowing it, is the latter end of September, or the beginning of October; this must be done with rye, which it is necessary to sow thinner than barley. Sainfoin never fails of bringing yearly an excellent after grass, the best known for milch cows. Nothing can be compared to the beauty of a field covered with this luxuriant plant, when it is in full blossom.

N. B. The part intended for seed must be cut somewhat later.

Sainfoin procures the earth a most beneficial rest, which is evident by the abundant crops of grain which *broken up Sainfoin grounds* always bear for many years after. Nothing destroys so effectually all kinds of weeds.

Lucerne is a plant much more delicate, and difficult in the choice of its proper ground: It requires a deep, warm, sandy, loomy soil; in the neighbouring of Paris it thrives on fields of pure sand. The sea sands are still better adapted to the prosperity of this plant. According to the season, it yields three or four crops. The only art required to make it flourish and last, is to spread on it before Winter a good coat of dung, or sea-weeds. Many fields of Lucerne in the neighbourhood of——, on the sea shore, have lasted upwards of 20 years: It is fitter for cattle than horses. The seed is so small that it must be mixed with ashes before sowing; to procure it when ripe, requires the same care and attention as for that of Sainfoin.

Hyvernage.—This species of Vetch is so called on account of its bearing the severities of the winter. It is committed to the ground about seed time, on well dunged land, intended for Wheat the following season. As soon as it has reached two feet in its growth, it is daily cut and given in a manger to cattle and horses; they are very fond of it. This rich provender fattens them, and enables them to work

harder than usual without the assistance of grain.

The Spring Vetch is sown in the usual season of oats; as it ripens somewhat later than the Hyvernage, it procures the Farmer an happy succession of green fodder, and a great quantity out of a small piece of ground. If Vetches are wanted for the Winter, they are mowed like peas, and tied up in bundles.

It takes four bushels of seed to an acre: As soon as this crop is carried off, the ground is plowed, and sowed with Wheat, which always proves heavy and excellent.

AGRICOLA.

From the ANNUAL REGISTER.

MANY and indubitable are the instances of the possibility of restoring to life persons apparently struck with sudden death; whether the evil proceeded from a stroke of apoplexy, convulsive fits, suffocation by noxious vapours, strangulation by the cord, or drowning; although the party had remained senseless, and without any the least signs of life, for a considerable time. Cases of this nature have occasionally presented themselves in every country; but, although they could not fail to surprise for a season, they were, for a long time, considered merely as very singular and extraordinary phænomena, from which no salutary consequences could be drawn; and of course considered to very little or no purpose.

Providentially, however these phænomena at length attracked the attention of some benevolent gentlemen in Holland; where, from the great abundance of canals and inland seas, the inhabitants are particularly exposed to accidents by water. These gentlemen perceived with deep regret, that numbers, & those principally among the most laborious and deserving part of the community, were annually drowned; and it was justly conjectured that some at least might have been saved, had they not been entirely abandoned as dead, or very superficially treated. They, therefore sedulously set about collecting the hints that were dispersed thro' various publications, concerning the method of treating persons in such critical circumstances; made these hints public; and proposed rewards to those who should put them into execution. They became instrumental in the restoration of several, who must otherwise have perished inevitably. This surprising success engaged the general notice, & was so universally countenanced, that they were at length enabled to form themselves into a respectable society, which extended their plan over the seven provinces. And it must afford real pleasure to every friend of the unfortunate to be informed, that about 150 persons, of whom the lives of many were very important to their families and to the community, have been redeemed from death, by their means in the space of a few years. In several of these cases, the recovered patients had continued *upwards of an hour*, without any signs of life, after they had been taken out of the water.

Such numerous and authentic testimonies of success, instigated some other countries to imitate their example. In the year 1768 the magistrates of health at Milan and Venice issued orders for the treatment of *drowned* persons. The city of Hamburgh appointed a similar ordinance to be read in all their churches, extended their succour not only to the *drowned* but to those suffocated by noxious vapours, and to the frozen. The first part of the Dutch Memoirs was presented to the Imperial academy at Petersburgh, and was translated into the Russian language by command of the Empress. In the year 1769 the Empress of Germany published an edict, extending its directions and encouragements to every case of accident, like death, that afforded a possibility of relief. In the year 1771, the magistrates of the city of Paris founded an institution also in favour of the *drowned*. And the repeated instances of success in every country have abundantly confirmed the truth of the facts related in the Amsterdam Memoirs.

In the year 1773, Dr. Cogan of London, translated these Memoirs into English, in order to inform this part of the world of the practicability of recovering persons apparently *drowned*; & Mr. Wm Hawes, Apothecary in the Strand, whom we have already mentioned in the title of this article, and shall have frequent occasion to mention in the sequel, exerted himself likewise to excite the attention of the public to the same subject. These gentlemen then united, and proposed a plan for the introduction of a similar institution into these kingdoms. This plan was so well received, and met with so much encouragement from several gentlemen of influence, that they were soon enabled to form a Society to promote its laudable designs. It is as follows:

The PLAN.

I. The Society undertook to publish, in as extensive a manner as possible, the proper methods of treating persons in those unfortunate circumstances.

II. To distribute a premium of two Guineas among the first persons, nor exceeding four in number, who should attempt to recover man, woman, or child, taken out of the water for dead, within the cities of London and Westminster, or the parts adjacent; provided they had not been longer than two hours under the water; and provided the assistants persevered in the use of the means recommended, and no others, unless under the direction of a regular practitioner, for the space of two hours: this reward to be given though they might not prove successful.

III. To distribute in like manner four Guineas wherever the patient should be restored to life.

IV. To give to any publican, or other person, who should admit the body into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary accommodations, the sum of one Guinea; and also to secure them from the charge of burial, in unsuccessful cases.

V. A certain number of medical gentlemen stationed near to the places where disasters by water are most frequent, engaged to give their assistance gratis; these gentlemen were to have a fumigator, and other necessaries, always in readiness; and Mr. Hawes informs the writer, that the compleat apparatus, necessary in such unfortunate cases may be had of Mr Wrigglesworth, surgeon's instrument-maker in the Minories. The names of the gentlemen who then and since had the opportunity to offer themselves for this benevolent purpose, will be found at the end of this article, disposed in such order, that, wherever any accident happens, the reader may readily find out the address of the nearest medical assistant; though perhaps it might be prudent to send for two at least of those most within reach, lest the nearest might be out of the way.

The Society likewise proposed, in case they should meet with due encouragement, to present an honorary medal to any medical gentleman or other, who might not choose to accept a pecuniary reward, in all those cases in which they might prove instrumental of success.

The Society flattered themselves, that by these regulations many individuals, in and about this metropolis, would be secure of the best and speediest assistance in such critical cases: & where it should not prove successful, their relations might always have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the last efforts had not been neglected.

The Methods of Treatment, recommended by the Society, in consequence of the first of the foregoing Resolutions are as follows:

I. In removing the body to a convenient place, great care must be taken that it be not bruised, nor shaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any one's shoulders with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels: for experience proves, that all these methods may be injurious, and often destroy the small remains of life. The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons, or in a carriage upon straw, lying as on a bed with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural and easy a position as possible.

II. The body being well dried with a cloth, should be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The windows or door of the room should be left open, and no more persons be admitted into it than those who are absolutely necessary; as the life of the patient greatly depends upon their having the benefit of a pure air. The warmth most promising of success is that of a bed or blanket, properly warmed. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the feet, in the joints of the knees, and under the armpits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be rubbed over the body, & particularly along the back. The natural & kindly warmth of a healthy person lying by the side of the body, has been found in many cases very efficacious. The shirt or clothes of an attendant, or the skin of a sheep fresh killed, may also be used with advantage. Should these accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew house, baker, glass house, saltern, soap boiler, or any fabric where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. are easily procured, it would be of the utmost service to place the body in any of these moderated to a degree of heat but very little exceeding that of a healthy person.

III. The subject being placed in one or other of these advantageous circumstances as speedily as possible various stimulating methods should next be employed. The most efficacious are,—to blow with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, closing his nostrils with one hand, & gently expelling the air again by pressing the chest with the other, imitating the strong breathing of a healthy person.——The medium of a handkerchief or cloth may be used to render the operation less indelicate. Whilst one assistant is constantly employed in this operation, another should throw the smoke of tobacco up by the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, such as are used in administering tobacco clysters: a pair of bellows may be used until the others can be procured. A third attendance should in the meantime, rub the belly, chest, back, and arms with a coarse cloth or flannel dipped in brandy, rum, gin, or with dry salt, so as not to rub off the skin: spirits of hartshorn, volatile salts, or any other stimulating substance, must also be applied to the nostrils, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. The body should at intervals be shaken also, and varied in its position.

(To be continued)

Gratia gratiam parit.

ANECDOTE.

LAVERNUS flourished in Italy, in the fourteenth century; he was possessed of an ample fortune, and had a very elegant

seat.—Neandre, enjoyed a small patrimony, situated on the opposite side of the street, with a house computed to be worth half as much as that of Lavernus's.—These persons had always lived in the strictest amity that ever cemented two hearts, till an unforeseen accident happened, which intirely cut asunder the bonds of friendship, and rendered them objects of each others jealousy and hatred.

As Lavernus and Neandre were one day walking near their seats, each praising the bounty of Heaven which bestowed on him a friend into whose bosom he might pour forth the sentiments of his heart, they were on a sudden roused, and their attention drawn to an object which required their immediate presence,—the house of Lavernus had taken fire on the roof, and demanded their utmost efforts to extinguish the flames; they hasted thither with all possible dispatch, but before they reached the house, the wind had conveyed some sparks of fire to that of Neandre's, which was contiguous, and was now in equal danger of being demolished: Lavernus called out to Neandre to assist in saving his house from destruction, but Neandre pointing to that of his own, gave him to understand, that his first attention must be paid to that.—saith Lavernus, "preserve but my house & let yours burn; I will freely give you the half of mine, and we will enjoy it together; whereas if you leave me to save yours, the whole of mine will be lost." In this exigence of affairs, what was to be done? no delay could be admitted; Neandre was at length persuaded by the prayers and entreaties of Lavernus to assist him, and let his own buildings consume,—he immediately mounted the roof, braved every danger, and by his invincible fortitude, and unwearied efforts finally extinguished the flames, while Lavernus below was little more than an anxious beholder of his toils.—Neandre turning his eyes towards his own mansion, beheld the flames raging to such a degree, that to attempt saving it would be madness; he however went thither to learn the fate of the partner of his cares, and little prattling offspring who he found had been employed in extricating a few of their effects from the conflagration—all farther efforts to that purpose were in vain.—and he with his family & domestics (who now filled the echoing air with their cries) were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of being spectators to the destruction of what they had acquired by industry and frugality: He then conducted his family to the house of Lavernus, who he expected would have received him with open arms, but alas! what was his surprise when he was refused entrance, and when instead of caresses, he was saluted with "depart hence, ye vile miscreants, ye shall have no emoluments from me!" In vain did Neandre represent to him the justness of the reward, that it was owing to his efforts, he then enjoyed any part of the building; that had it not have been for his promises he should have prevented his own from consuming, but thinking the reward sure, and that he should oblige him, by saving him the half of his, he consented to assist him: No arguments were of any force with a man who preferred his interest to the strongest ties of friendship, gratitude or justice. Neandre was obliged to retire from the house he had just before saved from destruction, and beg admittance for him and his little charge into some shelter, till by propitious fortune he should be enabled to seek a more happy asylum.

A. C.

Messrs. Printers,

YOUR Journal, number forty two,
Gives me an ignis fatuous frame,
To see King Saul display'd to view,
Long since depos'd from seats of fame.
Not ancient Saul, but his curs'd race,
With Isr'el's God, I do defy:
Dartmouth shall fall before my face;
And all who seek her pence shall die.
Learning, a necromantic charm,
Gathites, and Turks, do always hate:
Not Endor's spells can do more harm,
Than Museum, the muses seat.
Ecclesiastics all must die,
Who war with ME *have dar'd to wage.*
Their sad disaster sure is nigh,
Their wounds like Saul's, doth it presage.
Inevitable is their doom.
Tho' I lay down my conquering spear;
I have them fairly overcome.
And now a victor's laurel wear.
Honor to ME *in Gath, redounds,*
And Askelon will spread my fame;
Her streets with songs of triumph sound,
That I have Isr'el put to shame.
Now to my disconcerted foes,
My friendly feelings I express;
Tho' great their sin to ME *oppose,*
My friendship can their grief redress.
I do the young striplings tell,
Who dare presume to ME *gainsay,*
Upon your peril don't rebel,
Lest to my frowns you fall a prey.
If you my friendship do not gain,
You are assuredly undone!
Your line of conduct gives me pain:
I say, let truth of facts alone.
Tho' four of you dare testify,
What does investigate my tale:
Yet if I only say you lie,
My ipse dixit will prevail.
To do e dispute me as you do,
Is very dangerous on your part;
Tho' liberal science teach you so,
I hate it with my friendly heart.
Divine prescience you maintain,
Determines what must surely be;
While liberty you ascertain,
That 'tis ordain'd man should be free.
That man's volition must be free,
College, convention, all to me
Do hearty thanks (for friendship) owe:
My name and nature both agree.
I love all men both friend and foe:
Altho' my friendship thus made known,
Regal rabies can't approve.
My love and conquest all must own:
I conquer all. And all I love.
With kind emotions I am blest,
With which my tender heart's replete.
And the same love which fires my breast,
Doth happily adorn this state

PHILANTHROPOS.

☞ The Printers are sorry their paper is so barren of news this week; but their not receiving any papers from other Printers they hope will be a sufficient apology to their customers, as by obtaining those papers they are enabled to furnish their own with news.

The subscriber once more requests those of his customers who are indebted to him for the Vermont Journal, &c. (and have not agreed on some particular method of payment) to discharge their respective accounts without delay, that he may be enabled to settle with the Printers, and clear himself from the burden of interest which their neglect causes him to pay. He hopes this modest request will be granted, and his customers freed from a call in a more disagreeable way, from their humble servant

CALVIN BURNET.

Norwich, June 7.

BLANKS of various kinds, to be sold at the Printing Office.

To be sold at public vendue,

to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Capt James Brooking, in holder in Poultney, on Thursday the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right or share of land in the township of Benson in the county of Rutland as will pay the sums annexed to their respective names, unless said proprietors shall discharge said sums and lawful costs, before the day of sale above mentioned.

Proprietors names.	£	s.	Proprietors names.	£	s.
Jona. Meacham,	1	16	Josiah Brown,	1	16
Ezekiel Blair,	1	16	Abner Eaton,	1	16
John Southwick,	1	16	Alex. Sloan,	1	16
Absalum Baker,	1	16	Elijah Grisbe,	1	16
James Smith,	1	16	Dud. Hambleton,	1	16
David Johnson,	1	16	Rhod. Messenger,	1	16
Solomon Coggsdil,	1	16	Charles Sabins,	1	16
Ebenezer Allen,	1	16	Isaac Gale,	1	16
Eli Baker,	1	16	Eli Coes,	1	16
William Fooker,	1	16	Cyrus Clark,	1	16
Noah Chittenden,	1	16	Steph. Dunning,	1	16
Stephen Olmsted	1	16	William Meacham,	1	16
Benjamin Dibble,	1	16	Abra. Meacham,	1	16
Joseph Crow jun.	1	16	Stephen Fay,	1	16
Samuel Church,	1	10	John Grovier,	1	16
Nat. Dunning,	1	16	Joseph Gleason,	1	16
Daniel Watson,	1	16	Tim. Johnson,	1	16
Curtis Kelsey,	1	16	Robert Fuller,	1	16
William Dunton,	1	16	I. Meacham jun	1	16
John Grant,	1	16	Elisha Allen,	1	16
Elisha Ashley,	1	16	Samuel Allen,	1	16
William Ashley,	0	18	Absalum Blair,	1	16
Samuel Clark,	1	16	Ebenezer Hyde,	1	16
David Southwick,	1	16	Tho. Hibbard,	1	16
Isaac Sherwood,	1	16	William Ward,	1	16
Jona. Sherwood,	1	16	Ira Allen,	1	16
Jeremiah Clark	1	16	Jacob Safford,	1	16
J. Fassit, jun.	0	18	Jonas Fay,	1	16
Eben Dudley,	1	16	Tho. Chittenden	1	16
Dan. Burbanks,	0	18	Barekiah Johnson,	1	16
Nathan Jeffords,	1	16	Phinehas Dudley,	1	16
Alphas Eaton,	1	16	Joseph Fay,	1	16
Benj. Sherwood,	1	16			

The above named proprietors are hereby requested to discharge the several sums with which they stand charged in this advertisement by making payment to me the subscriber, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JOSIAH GRANT, Collector.

Poultney, May 24 1784.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Capt. ——— Edgerton, in Randolph, on the evening of the 3d instant, a dark bay HORSE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, a blaze in his forehead, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Capt. Steel Smith, in Windsor, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have all necessary charges paid by

CHRISTOPHER FORHANDS.

Westminster, June 8.

Jonathan Chase,

DESIRES all persons who are indebted to him on book, bond, or note, to make immediate payment. Those whose accounts and notes have been of long standing, and have been repeatedly called upon to discharge the same, and have hitherto neglected, must expect to have them put in suit, unless prevented by immediate payment.

Cornish, May 25.

The proprietors of Varshire,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors at their meeting on the 11th day of November last, to defray the charges of lotting out the first and second division lots, cutting roads, making bridges, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Amos Matton, in said Varshire, on the sixth day of July next, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs, unless a previous payment prevents.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£	s.	d.
Abner Seeley,	2	0	0
Samuel Clark,	2	0	0
Nathan Allen,	2	0	0
Jesse Leavenworth,	2	0	0
John Rowel,	2	0	0
Aaron Chamberlin,	0	13	4
William Marston,	2	0	0
John Marston,	2	0	0
Aaron Post,	1	7	0
Timothy Bartholomew,	2	0	0
Simeon Morey,	2	0	0
Benjamin Peepoon,	2	0	0
Zeanus Morey,	2	0	0
David Pixley,	1	8	0
Ashbel Strong,	2	0	0
Joseph Fisk,	2	0	0
Samuel King,	2	0	0
Zebina Curtis,	2	0	0
Ebenezer Fisk,	2	0	0
John W. Dana,	2	0	0
David Dana,	2	0	0
Briant Brown,	2	0	0
John Boardman,	2	0	0
Thomas Chittenden,	2	0	0
Reuben Buckingham,	2	0	0
James Adams,	2	0	0
John Fassett,	2	0	0
James Hill,	2	0	0
John Fassett jun.	2	0	0
Noah Chittenden,	2	0	0
Elijah Galusha,	2	0	0
Joseph Downer,	0	7	0
Isaac Chamberlin,	2	0	0
Stephen Dewey,	2	0	0
Eldad Dewey,	2	0	0
Amos Fassett,	2	0	0
Thomas Butterfield,	2	0	0
Matthew Lyon,	2	0	0
Abner Bartholomew,	0	13	4
Jerathmeal Powers,	2	0	0
Joseph Powers,	2	0	0
Nathaniel Jones,	2	0	0
Eleazer Taft,	1	4	0
James Hill,	2	0	0
Aaron Taft,	2	0	0
Michael Titus,	1	9	0
John Clap,	2	0	0
Theodorus Woodward	0	8	0

JOEL WALKER, Collector.

Varshire, April 3, 1784.

Whereas application

has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of TOPSUM, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors — These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Jacob Fowler, innholder in Newbury, on the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, viz

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk, and such other officers as are necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out the town into lots.
4. To see what the proprietors will do towards building mills, bridges, and making roads, in order to bring forward the settlement of said town.
5. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray the necessary expences of the propriety.
6. To see what method the proprietors will take for calling proprietors meetings in future.

NOAH WHITE, J. Peace.

Moo town, May 13, 1784.

The proprietors of Randolph

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid to me the subscriber, the two taxes granted by said proprietors at their legal meetings, viz on the 31st day of December 1781, and on the 26th day of February 1783, to defray proprietary charges, and to compleat the lotting said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Strong innholder in Thetford, on the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

Zeanus Alden,	0	2	0
Stephen Bourroughs,	0	12	0
Benjamin Bigsby,	0	12	0
Experience Davis,	1	4	0
Asa Edgerton,	0	18	0
Ezra Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ariel Edgerton,	1	4	0
William Evens,	1	4	0
Joseph Green,	0	17	0
Jeremiah Griswold,	1	4	0
Barnabas Haskell,	0	8	0
Eleazer Huntington,	1	4	0
John House,	1	4	0
Joseph Kneeland,	0	12	0
Joel Kilburn,	1	4	0
Zebulon Larrabee jun	0	6	8
Barnabas Perkins,	0	18	0
Samuel Steel,	1	4	0
John Throop,	0	3	0
Moses Vincent,	1	4	0

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.

Norwich April 17, 1784.

Whereas application has been

made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of LUNENBURGH in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to warn a proprietors meeting of said township — This is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt Jacob Fowler, innholder in Newbury, on the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk and such other officers as may be thought necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will lay out the town into lots.
4. To see what the proprietors will do towards building mills, bridges, and making roads, in order to bring forward the settlement of the town.
5. To see what money the proprietors will raise to defray the necessary town charges, and to agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future.

NOAH WHITE Just. Peace.

Moo town, May 13, 1784.

The proprietors of Torsuch

(alias Topham) in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 28th day of August last, for defraying former charges, and the expence of clearing roads, and lotting out a part or the whole of said township, are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Captain William Eaton innholder in Thetford, in said county of Orange on the 6th day of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will discharge said tax with all legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, and the sums from them severally due, are as follows

	£	s.	d.
George Frost Esq;	10	0	0
Capt Joseph Frost,	5	0	0
Capt John Blunt,	5	0	0
Andrew Pepperel Frost,	5	0	0
Edward Sergeant,	5	0	0
Joseph Sergeant,	5	0	0
Rev. Stephen Chase,	5	0	0
Noah Sherburne,	5	0	0
William Jones,	5	0	0
Capt Abraham Treffethem,	5	0	0
Abraham Treffethem, jun.	5	0	0
William Treffethem,	5	0	0
Henry Treffethem,	5	0	0
George Treffethem,	5	0	0
William Frost, Esq;	5	0	0
John Treffethem,	5	0	0
Nesbek Bell jun.	5	0	0
Alcock Stevens	5	0	0
Gersham Lambert,	5	0	0
Mark Randall,	5	0	0
David Mitchel,	5	0	0
Henry Tucker,	5	0	0
Paul Randall,	5	0	0
John Pierce,	5	0	0
Samuel Pierce,	5	0	0
William Neal,	5	0	0
William Clark,	5	0	0
John Tilton,	5	0	0
Richard Tenton,	5	0	0
Robert Laish,	5	0	0
Samuel Wallace,	5	0	0
James Seavy,	5	0	0
Samuel Wallace, jun.	5	0	0
Capt William Brauscomb,	5	0	0
Hon Richard Wibard,	5	0	0
Hon Daniel Warner,	5	0	0
Francis Jennes,	5	0	0
Thomas Bell, Esq;	5	0	0
Capt John Simson,	5	0	0
Solomon White,	5	0	0
Benjamin Underwood,	5	0	0
John Seavy,	5	0	0
Benning Wentworth, Esq;	10	0	0

RICHARD JENNES, Collector

Deerfield, New Hampshire April 19, 1784.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, to examine the several claims and demands against the estate of Nathan Messenger, late of Norwich, deceased said estate represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, at the house of Moses Chase, Esq. in Cornish, on the fourth Tuesdays of June and July next, from two to six o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

DANIEL FREEMAN, CALEB CHASE, } Commissioners.

Cornish, May 31.

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Primers, Revolution of America, Gen. Ethan Allen's Narrative, Penitential Cries, Watts's Divine Songs, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1784. [NUMB. 46.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

(Concluded from our last.)

IV. IF there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitching, or any convulsive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth; opening a vein in the arm or neck may prove beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken away should not be large; nor should an artery even be opened, as profuse bleeding has appeared prejudicial, even destructive to the small remains of life.

The throat should be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit; and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff or any other stimulant, so as to provoke sneezings. A teaspoonful of warm water may be administered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing be returned: and if it be, a table spoonful of warmed wine, or brandy & water, may be given with advantage; but not before, as the liquour might get into the lungs before the power of swallowing returns. The other methods should be continued with vigour, until the patient be gradually restored.

Where the patient has lain but a short time senseless, blowing into the lungs or bowels has been, in some cases, found sufficient: yet a speedy recovery is not to be expected in general. On the contrary, the above methods are to be continued with spirit for two hours, or upwards, although there should not be the least symptoms of returning life. The vulgar notion that a person will recover in a few minutes, or not at all; and the ignorant foolish custom of ridiculing those who are willing to persevere, as if they were attempting impossibilities, has most certainly caused the death of many who might otherwise have been saved.

Most of the above rules are happily of such a nature, that they may be begun immediately, and that by persons who are not acquainted with the medical art; yet it is always advisible to seek the assistance of some regular practitioner as soon as possible; not only as bleeding is proper, and sometimes necessary; but as it is to be presumed that such a one will be more skilful & expert, and better able to vary the methods of procedure as circumstances may require.

The Society think it proper to observe, that these means of restoration are applicable to various other cases of apparent deaths, (see the cases mentioned in the title of this article). And they hope that some persons of influence in the parts where such accidents mostly happen, will form a similar institution for the recovery of the unhappy victims.

The Society have been as circumstantial as possible in the above directions, that if one convenience should be wanting, the attendants may not be at a loss for others.

Wherever any good has been produced by the means recommended, the person who has superintended the cure, is earnestly requested to write a circumstantial account of it to James Horsfall, Esq; Treasurer, Middle Temple, London.

LONDON, March 23.

The town was yesterday thrown into a very great ferment, by one of the most extraordinary incidents that ever happened in the annals of history. Some robbers having got out of the fields, over the garden wall of the Lord Chancellor's house in Ormond street, from thence found means to get into the area, where they forced two bars of the kitchen window, and proceeding through it up stairs, made their way into a room adjoining to his Lordship's study. Here they broke open several drawers, and at last coming to that in which the great seal of England is deposited, they took it out of the bag in which it was kept, and carried it off, together with two silver hilted swords, and about 100 guineas in money.

The great Seal consists of two parts about the size of a small plate, one folding over the other, and the impression made by it is on both sides of the wax. The matter of which the seal is composed is chiefly silver, in value about 40l. but the workmanship amounts to a vast deal more.

APRIL 9.

A great number of agents have been for several months past and still are busily employed in London Birmingham Sheffield Manchester & most of the other great manufacturing towns, in securing artificers to emigrate to America

The reports from Holland, that announce any impediment to the ratification of peace, are reports merely fabricated for the sole purpose of affecting the funds

Commodore Alexander Hood, the brother of Lord Hood is fixed on for the India station, in the room of Sir Hyde Parker, now beyond all hope, supposed to be lost in the Cato.

They write from Vivarace, that a naturalist having examined into the nature of the lava of some extinguished volcanoes in that province hath discovered the secret of employing it in making bottles of an extreme lightness, and which weigh no more than 4 ounces, though those of glass weigh from sixteen to seventeen. Some particulars of this discovery are soon expected to appear. The bottles made of the lava are less transparent, & more brittle than the ordinary ones: but if their price is less, they may yet be useful; and there is reason to think that other vessels may be formed of the lava, & by a new combination, a solidity given to them which did not occur on the first experiment.

Extract of a letter from Madrid January 1.

"The preparations for the intended expedition against Algiers are carried on with the greatest celerity; they are more considerable than was at first given out; and Don Barcelo, it is said, has carte blanche for the force and the number of ships he is to command and also for the choice of his officers; but the hopes given us, that other powers would have joined us to attack Tunis and Tripolia whilst we should lay siege to Algiers is not confirmed: The civilized nations of Europe, ought however to league together, to exterminate that nest of pirates, who of the most daring rapine and plunder, have made a regular system, and who for so long a time, have made the commerce of every nation tremble, and yet preserve an existence that is perhaps a reproach to good policy as well as to humanity."

Extract of a letter from Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire dated January 24.

"A few days since the following melancholy accident happened on the river Trent; the river being froze over, a great number of people assembled on it, when a dispute happening between 2 men which drew the people to one spot and the ice giving way upwards of ninety fell into the water, and notwithstanding every method was taken for their preservation, only four of the number were saved The untimely fate of so many, you may suppose has cast a gloom upon the inhabitants of this place, there being scarcely a family who has not some of their kindred to lament."

COPENHAGEN, *(Denmark)* Dec. 6.

The Master of a Dutch ship, a native of Ireland, and named Johan Engemundson deposed, that passing under Greenland, he discovered a new island, from which a thick smoke issued out by day, which by night became a flame, & enlightened the surface of the sea a great way; he added, that part of his sails were burnt by the sparks which issued from that island, and which were driven to a great distance.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) *Dec 17.*

If it be true says a correspondent, as is confidently reported in town, that a certain person who lately arrived from North Britain, has brought with him no less than twelve dozen of ready made coffins for sale, it will not be uncharitable to pray God that his sales may be as slow and unproductive as his expectations seem sanguine & deadly, or to wish that the unfeeling creature may be the first who wears one of his own wooden garments.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24

Monday at noon, the Sheriff attended by the proper officers made proclamation of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded between America

and Great Britain. At the same time the State flag was hoisted on Market street wharf and in the evening the transparent paintings which were designed in celebration of the general peace and were to have been shown on the 22d of January last but prevented by an unfortunate accident, being revived by subscription, and executed by the ingenious Mr Peale were exhibited and afforded great satisfaction to many thousands of spectators

The following is a description of the Triumphal Arch and its ornaments:

The Arch is 50 feet and 6 inches wide, & 35 feet and 6 inches high exclusive of the balustrade which is 3 feet and 9 inches in height. The Arch is fourteen feet wide in the clear and each of the small Arches nine feet. The pillars are of the Ionic Order. The entablature all the other parts and the proportions correspond with that Order; and the whole edifice is finished in the style of architecture proper for such a building and used by the Romans. The pillars are adorned with spiral festoons of flowers in the natural colours.

The following devices and inscriptions are distributed in the several parts appropriated by the antients to such ornaments.

I.

Over the Centre Arch, the Temple of *Janus* shut—

Numine favente magnus ab integro saeculorum nasci ur ordo.

By the Divine Favour a great and new Order of Ages commences

II.

On the South side of the Balustrade, a Bust of *Lewis* the XVth.

Merendo memores facit.

His Merit makes us remember him.

III.

On the other side of the Balustrade, a Pyramidial Cenotaph to the Memory of those brave men who have died for their country in the late war.

Ob patriam pugnando vulnere passi.

Th se received their Wounds for their Country.

IV.

On the south side of the Frize, three Lillies the Arms of France.

Gloriam seperant.

They exceed in Glory.

V

On the left of he former, a Plough, Sheaves of Wheat, and a Ship under sail, the Arms of Pennsylvania.

Terra suis contenta bonis.

A land contented with its own b'ssings.

VI.

On the left of the preceding, a Sun, the Device of France —and thirteen Stars, the Device of the United States.

Cœlo sociati.

Allied in the Heavens.

VII.

On the left of the last, two Hands joined, holding Branches of Olive and the Caducens of Commerce.

Concordia gentium.

The concord of nations.

VIII.

On the South Pannel confederated America leaning upon a Soldier, Military trophies on each side of th m.

Fides exercitus

The fidelity of the Army.

IX.

On the other Pannel, Indians building Churches in the Wilderness.

Ponunt ferocia corda.

Their savage hearts become mild.

X.

On the Dye of the South Pedestal, a Library with Instruments and Emblems of Arts and sciences.

Emolument mores.

These soften manners.

XI.

On the Dye of the next Pedestal, a large Tree bearing thirteen principal and distinct Branches loaded with fruit.

Robore stripitis maturabunt.

By the strength of the Body these will ripen.

XII

On the Dye of the Pedestal, upon the right Hand, in passing through the Centre Arch, *Cincinnatus*, crowned with Laurel, returning to his plough—the plough adorned with a Wreath of the same. The countenance of Cincinnatus is a striking resemblance of General *Washington*.

Victrix virtus.—*Victorious virtue.*

XIII.

On the Dye of the next Pedestal, Millitia exercising.

Protegentes gaudebunt.

Protecting they shall enjoy.

On the Spandrels of the centre Arch these Letters, S. P. Q. P.

The senate and people of Pensylvania

The top of the Balustrade is embellished with Figures, representing the cardinal virtues, Justice, Prudence, Temperance, & Fortitude.

The whole Building illuminated by about twelve hundred lamps

Extract of a letter from St Christophers

" The day of my arrival here, Jan. 10, there were great rejoicings by the British, who burnt the effigies of the King of France and Spain, the stadtholder, and the devil with the Americans under his feet "

NEW-HAVEN, May 20.

Thirty five Thousand *Mulberry Trees* have been transplanted this spring, from Mr. Aspinwall's nurseries in this city. It is hoped that the cultivation of silk which promise an increase of wealth to our country, will be pursued with spirit and perseverence. Doubtless many sources of riches are yet to be opened in this infant country, which are now unthought of.

ALBANY June 3.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated May 22.

" There are neither orders from home, nor preparation here, as yet, for evacuating our out posts—A Mr. John Hay, is appointed & has set out to take upon himself the government of Detroit—And it is reported, that forts are to be erected, on the Canada side, at Niagara, Detroit, and at the falls of St. Mary's on the east side—This I give you not from authority, but from the reports and opinions of people in general: but, this you may depend on, that government is now shipping the same quantity of goods for Indian presents, as they have done at any time during the war."

BENNINGTON, June 7.

Last week passed through this town, on foot, with their cloathing and provision on their backs, a venerable and respectable pair by the name of Samuel and Elizabeth Church, the man was born in Stonington in Connecticut, in January 1704 and the woman in Enfield, in said state, in May 1707; they were lawfully joined in the solemn ordinance of matrimony, at Voluntown, in the year 1729, by the Rev Mr. Samuel Dorrence, then pastor of the church in that place. Since their being thus happily joined in the marriage covenant, God has been pleased to bless them with four promising children, who have all been taken away by death. This aged pair. in the month of September 1780. being possessed of a solid interest of the value of about 200l. lawful money, and their own natural children having by the will of providence, been snatched away from them by the awful stroke of death, as before related, were induced to make over their interest to Samuel Church, their grand son, son of Samuel Church the eldest son of these travellers. At the time of this conveyance, the young man entered into a verbal contract to support his aged grand parents to the end of their natural lives; soon after, having disposed of this interest, he removed from Connecticut to Dorset in this State, where after residing about two years, he again disposed of his interest, and determined to remove so far to the north as rendered it inconvenient for this aged couple to travel.

Ingratitude—Thou curst of Heav'ns decree,
ALL other crimes are light, compar'd to thee.
Inspir'd by thee the rebel angels fell,
May mortal ingrates shun the pains of hell!

May God in his infinite wisdom grant, that the fond indulgence of parents to their children may not in future force them on Pilgrimage at such an advanced age.

N. B. The above account was taken from the mouth of the aged pair.

WORCESTER, *May* 20.

A most daring highway robbery was committed last Thursday evening, in London derry, by a foot pad, who was armed with a cutlass & pistol. He took from the person whom he robbed, twenty guineas in cash a watch, two shirts 2 pair of stockings and two fine cambrick stocks. The villain who committed this robbery, was about five feet four inches high had black hair, which curled in his neck, and a scar in his left cheek The person robbed was Mr. William Parsons, who belonged to Old York and had just returned from sea being then on his way home. It is hoped that every one will endeavour to detect the villain, that he may receive that punishment to which the crime has entitled him.

VIENNA (Germany) February 4

During the Emperor's journey in Italy, one of the wheels of his coach broke down on the road. With much difficulty he reached a poor village. On his arrival there his Majesty got at the door of a blacksmith, and desired him to repair the damaged wheel without delay. That I would very willingly replied the smith but it being holiday, all my men are at church; my very apprentice who blows the bellows is not at home — An excellent method then presents of warming oneself replied the Emperor, still preserving the incognito; and the great Joseph set about blowing the bellows, while the blacksmith forged the iron. The wheel being repaired, six sols were demanded for the job; but instead of them, he put into his hands six ducats. The blacksmith on seeing them, returned them to the traveller saying Sir, you have undoubtedly made a mistake, owing to the darkness; instead of six sols you have given me six pieces of gold, which nobody in this village can change. Change them where you can replied the Emperor; the overplus is for the pleasure of blowing the bellows His Majesty then continued his journey without waiting an answer.

WINDSOR, June 16.

It is with pleasure we can inform the public, that posts have began riding on the routs established by the Assembly in February last; and we hope the business will be executed to general satisfaction.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Treasurer's Office, Sunderland, May 1 1784.

A list of Receipts returned to this Office.

Continental Money.

	1778			
Nov. 16	Robert Johnson,	£ 42	0	0
	1779.			
Feb. 13	Nathaniel Seely & Jonathan Waldo,	1407	0	0
July 15	Judah P Spooner,	96	0	0
Aug. 20.	James Hill,	27	0	0
Aug. 29.	Thomas Sawyer,	60	0	0
Nov. 17.	Benjamin Everest,	280	0	0
Nov. 19.	Alden Spooner and Amos Robinson,	475	16	0
Nov. 25.	Alden Spooner,	3[illegible]5	0	0
	1780.			
Febr. 8.	Samuel Herrick,	150	0	0

Feb. 20.	Jacob Ruback,	24	0	0
Mar. 18.	William Roberts,	600	0	0
June 20.	Jacob Ruback,	60	0	0
June 29.	Enoch Hall,	3572	18	0
July 3	Jacob Ruback,	300	0	0

Connecticut New Emission.

1780.

Aug. 21	William Wells,	23	17	1
Aug. 23.	Samuel Herrick,	2	0	5
Octo. 13.	Giles Wolcott,	1	15	8

1781.

Aug. 21.	Ezra Stiles,	6	1	0
Nov. 26.	Ezra Stiles,	10	3	9

Lawful Money.

1775

April 26.	Gid Hawley, David Williams, John Williams, & Ja. Hawley,	35	12	0

1780.

Oct. 26.	Ezra Stiles,	9	3	2

1781.

Jan. 18.	Isaac Clark,	11	0	0
Jan. 22	Jonathan Sexton,	3	0	0
Jan 30.	Samuel Billings,	9	0	0
Feb. 1.	Charles Blinn,	3	0	0
Feb 3.	Isaac Clark,	18	14	0
Feb 3	Jonathan Sexton,	1	17	0
Feb. 3	Ezra Stiles,	9	0	0
Feb 21	Ezra Stiles,	12	0	0
March 1	George Sexton,	1	16	0
March 5	Jonathan Sexton	1	19	0
March 12.	Charles Blinn,	2	14	0
Mar. 28	Reuben Rockwood,	11	0	0
April 7.	Ezra Stiles,	23	2	6
April 10	Joseph Safford,	3	0	0
April 24	George Sexton,	5	2	8
April 28	Samuel Billings,	12	0	0
May 7.	Samuel Billings,	10	19	6
May 8,	Samuel Billings,	12	3	0
May 22.	Aaron Sexton,	3	16	7
May 27.	Timothy Green,	17	0	0
June 23	Ezra Stiles,	10	11	6
June 28.	Beza Woodward,	20	0	0
July 5.	Aaron Sexton,	0	12	6
July 11.	Aaron Sexton,	5	0	0
Aug 9.	Samuel Robinson,	30	7	6
Aug 10.	Samuel Robinson,	11	2	0
Sept. 1	Isaac Clark,	12	0	0
Sept 25.	Ebenezer Moss,	39	19	4
Sept. 27.	William Sexton,	1	0	0
	Aaron Sexton,	2	14	1
Oct 18	Ezra Stiles,	24	0	0
Oct. 25	Ezra Stiles,	25	17	1

1782.

Jan. 11	Elisha Payne,	20	0	0
March 8.	Isaac Tichenor, Moses Robinson, and Paul Spooner,	41	13	4
June 6.	William Fitch,	6	0	0
Sept. 21.	Josiah Bowden,	6	5	0

The following Receipts are for this State's ammunition drawn by the gentlemen hereafter named, viz.

1780.

July 9.	Capt Samuel Robinson,
Sept. 20.	Lieut. Nathaniel Fillmore,
22	Capt. Bigelow Lawrence,
Oct. 12.	Capt. Jonas Galusha,
15.	Capt Samuel Robinson,
26.	Ensign Isaac Wheeler,
Nov. 1	Capt John Conespot.

STATE OF *VERMONT.*

An act empowering the treasurer to issue extents against the sheriffs of the respective counties

WHEREAS, in some instances, the sheriffs of the counties may neglect to execute the extents directed to them by the treasurer.

BE *it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same.* That the treasurer be, and he is hereby, empowered to grant his extents against sheriffs neglecting their duty with regard to the extents that have or may be issued to them; and such extents shall be directed to the constable of the town where such neglecting sheriff may live, or of the next adjoining town; which constable shall have full power to serve such extent, and is hereby required to make due returns of his doings herein.

Secretary's Office, March 12, 1784

The preceding is a true copy of an act of the legislature of the State of Vermont, passed 9th instant.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec

The above recited act is published for the information of the several sheriffs, and the good people of this State; and the treasurer hereby informs the respective sheriffs, that extents will be filled against them, to the amount of the extents that have been committed to their respective care to collect, that are not paid into the treasury by the 20th day of July next.

The several collectors of the taxes granted at the last session of the legislature, will exert themselves in collecting and settling such taxes, to prevent the disagreeable task of filling extents against them, and making unnecessary expence.

It is to be observed, that the acts of the legislature are such that no notes can be received into the treasury that has the interest endorsed on it, on any tax heretofore granted, except a tax granted at the last session, of six pence on the pound.

IRA ALLEN, Treasurer.

Sunderland, May 2 1784.

Messrs. Printers.

PHILANTHROPOS having again appeared in your Journal, No 44, and told us that "the disposition of his heart is answerable to his name"; a fact which the public were before unapprized of, and which, it is presumed neither the *spirit of prophecy* nor the *witch of Endor* could find out; but relying upon his word as that of a man of honor, the combat which might have been expected upon the *proclamation of King Saul*, will be laid aside; and having given abundant proof of his *love* and *good-will* to *mankind* by publishing such an *important secret*; *Philanthropos* may be assured that an hair of his head shall not be hurt; and the public are notified, that they have now before them the agreeable prospect of peace, and the abundant blessings of *Philanthropy* DAVID.

William Cranny,

HAS engaged to ride as a Post from Brattleborough to Windsor, weekly;—he will bring the Bennington paper up on Thursday, and return with the *Vermont Journal*, &c on Friday, till such time as it may be thought expedient to alter, to some other day—the Bennington paper will be afforded at *three Shillings* per quarter, and the *Journal* at *Two Shillings and Six Pence*, one half to be paid at entrance, the other half at the expiration of the quarter. Every endeavour will be exerted to give satisfaction to all who employ him; and the public in general may depend on the faithful discharge of every business committed to his care.

Whereas the Legislature, at their session at Westminster, in October 1783 did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the town of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, (except public rights and college lands) to be paid in gold or silver, or in bills of credit emitted by this State, or in notes issued by the treasurer of this State: And whereas the treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, constable of said Bethel, to collect the same,—These are therefore to warn the proprietors, or land owners of said town, who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid, immediately to pay the same, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Bethel, on the 29th day of July next, sale to begin at 9 o clock in the morning, as to pay such tax, together with all legal costs arising hereon.

SAMUEL PEEK Constable.

Bethel June 7 1784

The proprietors of Kingston, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the first division lots and making roads, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Asa Whitcombe, Esq; in Pittsfield, on the 27th day of July next, (unless prevented by previous payment) as will discharge them with all lawful costs

The names of the delinquents are as follows, and the sum of twenty shillings due on each of their respective rights, viz.

Sheldon Graham,	John Cutler,
James Lusk,	Jesse Abbot,
Robert Graham,	Solomon Banister,
James Mead,	Thomas Wood,
Joseph Farnsworth,	John Hurlbut jun,
Justus Mitchel,	Narcissus Graham,
John Stanford,	Aaron Bog,
John Stanford, jun.	Benjamin Scott,
John May,	Isaac King,
Ira Allen,	John Hurlbut,
Daniel Beaman,	Joseph Graham,
Ebenezer Wright,	Phineas Sheldon,
Amos Crosby,	Reuben Parsons,
Isaac Pomeroy,	Benjamin Sheldon,
Philip Hurlbut,	Asaph Sheldon,
Jacob Sheldon,	Ezra Sheldon,
Moses Sheldon,	Alexander Sheldon,
William Slade,	Cephas Gillet,
Seth Banister,	David Graham,
Elias Stapels.	John Graham.

DANIEL KING, Collector.

Windsor, June 15 1784.

The last proprietors meeting of said Kingston, stands adjourned to the first day of July next, at the house of said King in Windsor.

The proprietors of Ludlow, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors: This is therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives, Esq; in Wallingford, on the 2d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1 To choose a moderator.

2. To choose a proprietors clerk.

3 To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expence of letting the after divisions in said town, cutting roads, building bridges, and contingent charges.

4 To transact any other business that is necessary for the benefit of the proprietors.

JONAS FAY, Assist.

Bennington, May 10 1784

N B The above Advertisement has been inserted in the Vermont Gazette, warning said proprietors to meet on the 24 h day of June, but not being legally notified is postponed to the time above mentioned.

The Worshipful John Barrett, Master of Vermont lodge of ancient free and accepted Masons, intends celebrating the festival of St. John the Baptist, 24th of June instant; at which time the members and brethren of said lodge are requested to give their attendance at Lodge Room, in Charlestown, at 9 o'clock in the morning, procession to begin at 12, dinner at 2 precisely.

Per order of the Master,

GEORGE KIMBALL, Sec'ry.

A very interesting STORY.

SOME time since a venerable old man, who had passed all the offices, in one of the chief towns in Holland, with honor and reputation, & had gained great riches without reproach, had some thoughts of retiring for the rest of his days to his country-seat. In order to take leave of his friends and acquaintance in a handsome manner, he invited the young & old of both sexes (those of the best fashion in the place) to an entertainment at his own house. They met together with great expectations: but, to their no small surprize, saw a long oak table, hardly covered with a scanty blue cloth, on which were alternately placed platters of butter-milk, sour curd, pickled herrings and cheese. The rest of the cheer was made up with butter and rye bread, and cans of small beer were at hand for those who had a mind to drink; trenchers served instead of plates, and not a single servant attended. The company secretly cursed the old man's humour; but in regard to his great age, and still greater merit, they bridled their resentment, and seemed content with their homely fare. —The old gentleman seeing the joke take, was unwilling to carry it too far, and, at a signal given, two clean buxom maids, in their country garb, shifted the table, and brought in the second course; the blue cloth was changed for white linen, the trenchers for pewter, the rye bread to houshold brown, the small into strong ale, and the mean food into good salted beef and boiled fish. The guests grew better pleased, and the master of the feast more pressing in his invitation. After he had given them time to taste of the second course, a third was served up by a *maitre d'hotel* in form, followed by half a dozen powdered lacquies in gaudy liveries; the most beautiful flowered damask was spread on a sumptuous mahogony table; the richest plate and most curious China adorned the side-board, whilst a profusion of soups, ollos, tame and wild fowl, fricassees, ragouts in a word, all that the art of a modern French cook could produce, ranged in a well-disposed, judicious order, seemed to court the taste and renew the appetite of the whole company; to this were added strong-bodied Chateau-Margin, generous Burgundy, sparkling Champaign; in short, a choice of the best wines commerce can procure to a trading country; & that nothing might be wanting that could please the senses, as soon as a sumptuous desert was brought in, a melodious concert of an agreeable variety of instruments was heard in the next room; healths went round, mirth increased, and the old man, seeing nothing but the departure of him and of the gravest of the company was waited for, to give a loose to joy and pleasure, rose up, and made the following speech: "Ladies and gentlemen, I heartily thank you for this favour; it is time for one of my age to withdraw; but I hope those who are disposed for dancing will accept of a ball which I have ordered to be prepared for them. Before the fiddles strike up, give me leave to make a short reflection on the entertainment, which otherwise would appear whimsical and the effect of humour. It may serve to give you an idea of our Commonwealth: By living after that penurious manner, exhibited in the first course, our ancestors raised their infant state, and acquired liberty, wealth and power. These were preserved by our fathers, who lived in that handsome, but plain way, you have seen in the second course: But if an old man may be permitted, before he leaves you whom he dearly loves, to speak his thoughts freely, I am indeed afraid, that that extravagant plenty, you have observed in the last course, will, if we go on, deprive us of those advantages that our ancestors have earned by the sweat of their brows, and that our fathers by their industry and good management, have transmitted to us. Young people! I advise you to be merry this evening, but to think seriously to-morrow what I have been telling you to-day. Good night.

Facetious Anecdote.

Some years ago a mountebank at Paris had bills of a monstrous size, posted up in every corner of the metropolis setting forth on such a day, he would exhibit the black gentleman the Devil. Admittance *un petit ecus*, half a crown each person. A vast concourse of people and especially of ladies flocked to the *diabolical exhibition*. when the French Faterfelto made his apearance in deep mourning, on a high scaffold. After various professional grimaces, he pulled out an empty purse, and pointing to it exclaimed—*c'est la de diable*—there is the Devil.

The subscriber once more requests those of his customers who are indebted to him for the Vermont Journal, &c. (and have not agreed on some particular method of payment) to discharge their respective accounts without delay, that he may be enabled to settle with the Printers, and clear himself from the burden of interest which their neglect causes him to pay. He hopes this modest request will be granted, and his customers freed from a call in a more disagreeable way, from their humble servant

CALVIN BURNET.

Jonathan Chase,

DESIRES all persons who are indebted to him on book, bond, or note, to make immediate payment. Those whose accounts and notes have been of long standing, and have been repeatedly called upon to discharge the same, and have hitherto neglected, must expect to have them put in suit, unless prevented by immediate payment.

Cornish, May 25.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Capt. ——— Edgerton, in Randolph, on the evening of the 3d instant, a dark bay HORSE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, a blaze in his forehead, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Capt. Steel Smith, in Windsor, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have all necessary charges paid by

CHRISTOPHER FORHANDS.

Westminster. June 8.

To be sold at public vendue,

to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Capt James Brookings, inholder in Poultney, on Thursday the first day of July next at nine o'clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right or share of land, in the township of Benson, in the county of Rutland, as will pay the sums annexed to their respective names, unless said proprietors shall discharge said sums and lawful costs, before the day of sale above mentioned.

Proprietors names.	£.	s.	*Proprietors names.*	£.	s.
Jona. Meacham,	1	16	*Josiah Brown,*	1	16
Ezekiel Blair,	1	16	*Abner Eaton,*	1	16
Icha. Southwick,	1	16	*Alex. Sloan,*	1	16
Absalum Baker,	1	16	*Elijah Galusha,*	1	16
James Smith,	1	16	*Dud. Hambleton,*	1	16
David Johnson,	1	16	*Rhod. Messenger,*	1	16
Solomon Coggshil,	1	16	*Charles Sabins,*	1	16
Ebenezer Allen,	1	16	*Isaac Clark,*	1	16
Eli Baker,	1	16	*Eli Coles,*	1	16
William Hooker,	1	16	*Cyrus Clark,*	1	16
Noah Chittenden,	1	16	*Steph. Dunning,*	1	16
Stephen Olmsted,	1	16	*William Meachum,*	1	16
Benjamin Dibble,	1	16	*Abra Meacham,*	1	16
Joseph Graw jun	1	16	*Stephen Fay,*	1	16
Samuel Church,	1	10	*John Grovier,*	1	16
Mat Dunning,	1	16	*Joseph Gleson,*	1	16
Daniel Watson,	1	16	*Tim. Johnson,*	1	16
Curtis Kelsey,	1	16	*Robert Fuller,*	1	16
William Dunton,	1	16	*I. Meacham jun*	1	16
John Grant,	1	16	*Elisha Allen,*	1	16
Elisha Ashley,	1	16	*Samuel Allen,*	1	16
William Ashley,	0	18	*Absalum Blair,*	1	16
Samuel Clark,	1	16	*Ebenezer Hyde,*	1	16
David Southwick,	1	16	*Tho Hibbard,*	1	16
Isaac Sherwood,	1	16	*William Ward,*	1	16
Jona Sherwood,	1	16	*Ira Allen*	1	16
Jeremiah Clark,	1	16	*Jacob Sefford,*	1	16
J Fassit, jun.	0	18	*Jonas Fay,*	1	16
Eben Dudley,	1	16	*Tho Chittenden*	1	16
Dan Burbanks,	0	18	*Barekiah Johnson*	1	16
Nathan Jeffords,	1	16	*Phinehas Dudley,*	1	16
Alphas Eaton,	1	16	*Joseph Fay,*	1	16
Benj Sherwood,	1	16			

The above named proprietors are hereby requested to discharge the several sums with which they stand charged in this advertisement by making payment to me the subscriber, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JOSIAH GRANT, Collector.

Poultney, May 24 1784

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, to examine the several claims and demands against the estate of Nathan Messenger, late of Norwich, deceased said estate represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, at the house of Moses Chase, Esq. in Cornish, on the fourth Tuesdays of June and July next, from two to six o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

DANIEL FREEMAM, } *Commissioners.*
CALEB CHASE, }

Cornish, May 31.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1784. [Numb. 47.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

An account of the sufferings of lady Harriet Ackland, in the campaigns of 1776 & 1777, in Canada.

The following extraordinary example of female excellence is taken from Lieutenant General Burgoyne's state of the expedition into Canada. "It would exhibit (says the General) if well delineated, an interesting picture of the spirit, the enterprize, and the distress of romance realized and regulated upon the chaste & sober principles of rational love and connubial duty." Indeed one cannot well imagine the female frame capable of supporting such extreme distress; and the General relates the story in a manner that does honour to his feelings.

LADY Harriet Ackland had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country; in different extremities of the seasons, & with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend her husband, in a poor hut at Chamblee, upon his sick-bed.

In the opening of the campaign of 1777, she was restrained from offering herself to a share of the hazard expected before Ticonderoga, by the positive injunction of her husband. The day the conquest of that place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed lake Champlain to join him.

As soon as he recovered, lady Harriet proceeded to follow his fortune through the campaign, and at Fort Edward, or at the next camp, she acquired a two wheel-tumbril, which had been constructed by the artillery, similar to the carriages used for the mail upon the great roads of England. Major Ackland commanded the British grenadiers, which were attached to General Fraser's corps, & consequently was the most advanced post in the army. Their situations were often so alert, that no persons slept out of their clothes. In one of these situations, a tent, in which the Major and lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. An orderly sergeant of grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation, dragged out the first person he caught hold of. It proved to be the Major. It happened, that in the same instant she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her escape, by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The first object she saw upon the recovery of her senses, was the Major on the other side, and in the same instant again in the fire, in search of her. The sergeant again saved him, but not without the Major being very severely burned in the face and different parts of the body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was consumed.

This accident happened a little time before the army had passed the Hudson's river. It neither altered the resolution nor the chearfulness of lady Harriet; and she continued her progress, a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps. The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature, and more distressful, as of longer suspence. On the march of the 19th, the grenadiers being liable to action at every step, she had been directed by the Major to follow the rout of the artillery & baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action began, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she lighted. When it was found the action was becoming general and bloody, the surgeons of the hospitals took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the first care of the wounded.

Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and musketry, for some hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions, the Baronness of Reidesel and the wives of two British officers, Major Harnage and Lieutenant Reynall; but in the event their presence served but little for comfort. Major Harnage was soon brought to the surgeons, very badly wounded; & a little while after came intelligence that Lieutenant Reynall was dead. Imagination will want no helps to figure the state of the whole groupe.

From the date of that action to the 7th of October, lady Harriet, with her usual serenity, stood prepared for new trials! and it was her lot that their severity increased with their numbers. She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action, and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity; the troops were defeated, and Major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

The day of the 8th was passed by lady Harriet and her companions in common anxiety, not a tent, nor a shed, being standing, except what belonged to the hospital, their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

I soon received a message from lady Harriet, submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my designs) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting General Gates's permission to attend her husband.

Though I was ready to believe (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude, in a supreme degree, were to be found, as well as every virtue, under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation of the spirits, exhausted not only for want of rest, but absolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, & uncertain of what hands she might fall into, appeared an effort above human nature. The assistance I was able to give was but small indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told she had found, from some kind and fortunate hand, a little rum and dirty water. All I could furnish to her was an open boat and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery (the same gentleman who had officiated so signally at General Fraser's funeral*) readily undertook to accom-

** The circumstances attending the funeral of this brave officer were very remarkable—Early in the morning General Fraser breathed his last—and with the kindest expressions of his affection his last request was brought to me that he might be carried without the parade by the soldiers of his corps to the great redoubt, and buried there.*

About sunset the body of General Fraser was brought up to the hill attended only by the officers who had lived in his family. To arrive at the redoubt, it passed within view of the greatest part of both armies. General Philips, Gen. Reidesel and myself, who were standing together, were struck with the humility of the procession: they, who were ignorant that privicy had been requested, might construe it into neglect. We could neither endure that reflection nor indeed re-

pany her, and with one female servant, and the M jor's valet dechambre (who had a ball, which he had received in the late action, then in his shoulder) she rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distress were not yet to an end. The night was advanced before they reached the enemy's outposts, and the centinel would not let it pass, nor even come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudinell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to their orders, they threatened to fire into the boat if they stir'd before daylight. Her anxiety and sufferings were thus protracted through seven or eight dark and cold hours; and her reflections upon that first reception could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice at the close of this adventure to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates with all the humanity and respect that her rank, her merits, and her fortune deserved.

Let such as are affected by these circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect, that the subject of them was a woman; of the most tender and delicate frame; of the gentlest manners, habituated to all the soft elegancies and refined enjoyment, that attend's high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares, always due to the sex, become indispensably necessary. Her mind alone was formed for such trials!

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strain our natural propensity to pay our last attention to his remains.

The incessant cannonade during the solemnity; the steady attitude and unaltered voice with which the chaplain officiated though frequently covered with dust which the shot threw up in all sides of him; the mute but expressive mixture of sensibility and indignation upon every countenance: these objects will remain to the last of life upon the mind of every man, who was present. The growing duskiness added to the scenery and the whole marked a character of that nature that would make one of the finest subjects for the pencil of a master that the field ever exhibited. To the canvass and to the faithful page of a more important historian gallant friend, I consign thy memory! There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period find due distinction; and long may they survive! Long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten.

BRISTOL, March 19.

Sometime in December last, a girl of Martock, in Somersetshire, aged about 19 years, drank 21 pints of cider, in the space of an hour and a half.

LONDON, March 20.

Accounts from Greenoble mention, that a young sailor who served on board the Glorieux for four years during the late war, and was in several engagements with Counts d'Estaing and De Grasse, has lately been discovered to be a young woman. This amazon, whose real name is Adelaid Olu, from the illtreatment of her step mother, entered on board the fleet at Toulon, when she was only 12 years of age. She received three desperate wounds in the different battles, in one of which her arm was shattered. The king of France has settled a competency upon her for the remainder of her life.

March 21. The Pretender, or the Count of Albany as he has been commonly called for some time past, died at Florence, of an apoplexy on the 23d of January last, in the beginning of the 64th year of his age being born on the 31st of December, 1720, N. S.—A person who will be always memorable in the annals of Great Britain, on account of the bold attempt he made in the rebellion in Scotland, in the year 1745. Care had been taken very early to instil into his mind just and noble sentiments; and in his youth he had been inured to fatigues, and such other inconveniencies as are usually attendant on a military life. His person and manners were so graceful and engaging, that he was warmly beloved by his friends, and esteemed even by his enemies; and when he made his appearance in Scotland, he drew the attention of all Europe. He is said always to have acted with remarkable humanity and greatness of soul, and his success was greater than he could have expected from his circumstances.—After his defeat at Culloden, he bore his misfortunes and passed through dangers with such equanimity, as still to appear respectable and great.—Since the peace of Aix la Chappelle, when he was obliged to depart France, he has had little opportunity to shew to the world what he was.—He married the Princess Louisa Maximaliana de Stilburg Guederan, on the 17th of April, 1772, but they have had no issue; so that the male line of the Royal family of Stuart is now reduced to the Cardinal *alone*, after it had given kings to Scotland for three or four centuries, and, by the Princesses of it, Sovereigns to almost all Europe.

A correspondent thinks our readers cannot fail of being entertained by the following extract from a collection of letters by Philip Dormer Stanhope, Esq; just published, under the title of "Memoirs of Asiaticus.' "You would think this extravagance in some degree pardonable, had you once experienced the attractive charms of an Asiatic beauty. I have seen ladies of the Gentoo caste, so exquisitely formed, with limbs so divinely turned, and such expression in their eyes, that if you can reconcile yourself to their complexions you must acknowledge them not inferior to the most celebrated beauties of Europe. For my own part, I already begin to think the dazzling brightness of a copper coloured face infinitely preferable to the pallid and sickly hue which banishes the roses from the checks of the European fair, and reminds me of the death struck countenance of Lazarus risen from the grave. The English ladies are immoderately fond of dancing an exercise ill calculated for the burning climate of Bengal, and in my opinion however admissible in cooler latitudes, not a little indelicate in a country, where the inhabitants are covered with no more clothes than what decency absolutely requires. Imagine to yourself the lovely object of your affections ready to expire with heat, every limb trembling, and every feature distorted with fatigue; and her partner with a muslin handkerchief in each hand, employed in the delightful office of wiping down her face while the big drops stand impearled upon her forehead; and then ask your own heart, if an Indian damsel just risen from the limpid bath, and in all the native charms of cleanliness and artless beauty, is not much more likely to inspire you with sentiments of desire and love?"—The same correspondent, who has read this little volume with peculiar attention observes that the stile is lively, the anecdotes interesting, and the description animated. Few modern travellers seem to have made such good use of their time and talents, as the author of these letters.

APRIL 3.

Thursday sennight, the General convention of the Delegates, from the Royal Burghs of Scotland, appointed to consider the imperfect and inadequate representation of the people in the House of Commons and the town councils of Scotland, met at Edinburgh.

There assembled the Delegates from the following burghs, viz. Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, Linlithgow, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Haddington, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Montrose, Cupar Fife, Anstruther, Easther, Dumfermline, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Brechin, Irvine, Jedburgh, Pittenweem, Dumbarton, Dunbar, Lanark, Arbroath, Elgin, Peebles, Crail, Banff, Nairn, Anstruther Wester, Sanquhar, Dingwall, Inverurry, and Lochmaben; they

Resolved unanimously, That in the Royal Burghs of Scotland, it is the ancient and unquestionable right of the resident burgesses and corporations who are so deeply interested in the preservation and prosperity of the Burghs, to elect the Magistrates and Town Councils, to whom the government and administration of common affairs of the burgh is committed.

Resolved unanimously. That by the spirit & principles of the British constitution, it is the undubitable right of the people to possess a share in the legislative power, by appointing Delegates or Commissioners to represent them in the Commons House of Parliament; and that this right, so evidently constitutional, is also natural and unalienable.

Resolved unanimously, That the present modes of electing not only of the Magistrates and Town Councils, but also the Representatives in Parliament, for the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, whereby the great body of the heritors, burgesses, and other respectable inhabitants, are excluded from their due share in these elections, are great abuses and grievances and repugnant to the rights & liberties of the people, as well as most pernicious in their consequences.

Resolved unanimously, That the laws, regulations or usages, which have divested the people of the exercise of their natural, legal & unalienable rights of election, are unjust, unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed.

Resolved unanimously, That for all these reasons & in compliance with the earnest wishes and deep rooted sentiments of their constituents, the delegates are determined to persevere in employing every legal & constitutional effort in their power to establish the elections of magistrates, town councils and representatives in Parliament for the Royal boroughs in Scotland, upon a proper, liberal and constitutional footing equally favourable to the rights and liberties of the people, & the industry, tranquillity and prosperity of the nation.

A letter from Toulon says, that the fleet fitting out there to join the Spanish ships of war to go against the Moors, will be ready before the latter end of this month to put to sea. A number of transports are order'd to be ready to take on board three regiments of foot, besides a large train of artillery.

A letter from Gibraltar says that they have advice that the Emperor of Morocco has a very large army, well disciplined under foreign officers, ready to take the field, with a considerable train of artillery.

April 1. His Majesty's most gracious pardon, and a reward of Two Hundred Pounds, are offered for the discovery of the persons who broke open the Lord Chancellor's house in Ormond street, on the 23 or 24 instant, and from thence stole the Great Seal of Great-Britain, and some other property.

SMART REPARTEE.

One evening at Button's coffee house, Mr. Pope, who was remarkable *crooked* and a set of literati, poring over a manuscript of the Greek poet Aristophanes, found a passage they could not understand. A young officer, who stood by the fire begged that he might

be permitted to look at the passage. "Oh!" says Mr. Pope sarcastically, "by all means, pray satisfy the young gentleman's curiosity." The officer, considering a while, said that there only wanted a note of interrogation to make the passage intelligible. Piqued at being outdone by a redcoat. "Pray," says Pope, "what is a note of interrogation?" "A note of interrogation," replied the youth, "is a little crooked thing that asks questions."

NIMEGUEN, (Holland) March 2.

We are in expectation of being overwhelmed by the waters; one of our districts, just near us, containing 72 villages, is entirely covered by the inundation.

We are sorry to add, that from the letters which we have been favoured with a sight of we are informed that the beautiful town of Cologne is in a similar situation; most of the inhabitants of the lower town have left their houses; and quays that formerly were remarkable for their opulence are now in ruins. Manheim is almost entirely destroyed, and from Andernac to the Wesel, there is not a single village but is ruined. The Baron de Nyvenheim and Fiscal Onphal perished, in attempting to relieve the unfortunate people at Nimeguen.

Monday sennight the following accident happened at a farm house in the parish of Abedour, Scotland. The family had just supped, and the two men servants gone to an out-house to bed, when part of a hill, at the foot of which the house stood, fell down & beat in the end of it, where the landlady, her son and the maid servant were sitting. All three were killed.

MOROCCO, Dec. 14.

The Emperor has been absent from this capital some months, and we did not expect to see him before the end of the year, when he arrived about a fortnight since, and traversing a village between Tafilet and this city, his Majesty recollected that the inhabitants, to the number of 580, had been accused about seven or eight years ago of the murder of a cheriff (a kind of saint much revered among the Mahometans) and to shew his veneration for the memory of that martyr, our sovereign commanded that all the inhabitants who were suspected should be executed, and the sacrifice took place on the spot.

LITCHFIELD, May 12.

Every species of deception and villany seem, at present, to be practised: some by their dress and titles, impose upon the unwary; others, under the plain mask of itinerants, accomplish their detestable schemes. One of the last description, on the night of the 7th of May, came into Captain Vaille's tavern, on this place, called for entertainment, and soon went to his lodging; but after the family were retired to rest, he thought it time, after rifling the house of a calico gown, a camblet skirt, and three pair of sheets, with six dollars from a fellow traveller, to take up his bed, with all its furniture, and depart; and has since illuded the diligent search of those who have endeavoured to detect him. It is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, that the people will be vigilant in exposing this crime, as well as detecting future villanies, and that tavern keepers, in this western part of the State especially, would not put too implicit a confidence in strangers, for they "know not at what hour of the night "their effects and beds, may, by the "thief, be taken away."

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Our city has for a week or ten days past been infested by a gang of villains, who are robbing in the streets and breaking houses most every night.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday evening the 6th instant, a young man passing along Fifth street, near Walnut street, was met by five persons unknown, dressed like seamen, who stopped him, and one of them presenting a pistol demanded his watch, which he delivered, with two dollars in silver: notwithstanding which, one of the villains struck him most violently with a club, and another stabbed him through the cheek with a bayonet. Upon the cry of murder raised by the sufferer they made off.

On Wednesday evening, as Mrs. Houston accompanied by Mr. Thomas Leaman, was returning home about 11 o'clock, they were followed by three villains, who, on Mrs. Houston's stopping at her own door in Penn street, stepped up, when one of them clapped a pistol to Mr. Leaman's head, rifled his pocket of four or five dollars in silver, and attempted taking his watch, but the chain breaking, he missed it; one other of the villains tore Mrs. Houston's hat off her head, and with a knife gave her a desperate wound in the cheek, from the eye to the chin. They were prevented from doing further mischief by a person coming from within with a candle, which the villains perceiving made off.

WINDSOR June 23.

A Charlestown paper of the 6th of May, contains the following paragraph: "About three weeks since a party of tories to the number of twelve who had been very active while the British forces were in possession of this State & who had returned to their plantations on Fishing Creek, in this State were visited by their old neighbours, who were unfortunate enough to be of the rebel side. The rebels acquainted them that they were obnoxious to those whom they had plundered and burnt out of house and home, and told them, that it was the voice of the people that they should depart in twenty days with their property. The tories giving a deaf ear to the summons, remained at home for twenty three days when they were again visited by the whigs, who killed eight for an example and let the other four escape to tell the news to their brother tories."

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Cambridge in the county of Rutland to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Amos Fassett, in said Cambridge on the 2d day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. 1. To choose a moderator and other necessary officers. 2. To see what they will do respecting roads in and through said town. 3. To see if they will lay out any or all of the undivided land in said town, and grant a sum or sums of money to defray the charges of the same together with all other proprietary debts which have arisen or hereafter may arise. 4. To see if they will grant any lands, or give any privilege to any person or persons for the purpose of building mills in said town. 5. To see if they will appoint a committee, and empower them to take care of the public rights, & see that they are laid out according to the charter, and to prosecute any person or persons in the law, who may trespass on the same by cutting timber or otherwise; and that they accordingly prosecute any person or persons who may commit the like trespass on undivided lands in said town. 6. And do any other proper business.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, P. C.

Bennington, May 21, 1784.

The Proprietors of Orwell, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are hereby notified that those who have not paid the two taxes granted the 30th day of March last, one of four dollars to defray the charges of setting out the second division; and one of four dollars and an half, to defray the charges of scaling the lake laying out and clearing roads, &c. so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 30th day of July next at the dwelling house of Joshua Tracy in said Orwell, as will discharge them, with all lawful costs, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£.	s.			£.	s.
Tho. Liskcomb,	2	11	*Benj. Walker,*		2	11
James Glean,	2	11	*Robert Boyd*		2	11
Joseph Jacobs,	2	11	*William M'Clish*		2	11
Uriah Woolman,	2	11	*John Temple*		2	11
Thead Adkinson,	2	11	*John Ogden*		2	11
John Gifford	2	11	*Nath. Barrel,*		2	11
Robert Boyd jun.	2	11	*Andrew Burns,*		2	11
Henry Tatford,	2	11	*Benj. Simmons,*		1	7
Giffor Dey,	2	11	*James Nellis,*		2	11
Cornelius Barrus,	2	11	*John Haddock,*		2	11
Alex. Burnes,	2	11	*George Wood,*		2	11
Samuel Barrus	2	11	*John Burras*		2	11
David M'Clish	2	11	*Rich. Cornwell,*		2	11
				£.		

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Orwell June 10, 1784

The delinquent proprietors of Lincoln, with respect to paying the tax of one pound eight shillings per right, are informed, that the vendue for the sale of their lands, will be holden at Col. Stephen Pearl's, in Pawlet, on the 8th day of July next, instead of the 24th of June, as lately mentioned in this paper.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington June 15, 1784.

Take Notice!

THE Post has lost his Pocket Book, between land ord Stafford's, in Plainfield, and the meeting house in Lebanon — Said book had in it, when lost, sundry orders, receipts, and notes and about 8 dollars of Vermont State money; and upon the cover or lap of said book is written, *Calvin Burnett.*—Whoever finds the same, and returns it to the subscriber, or leaves it where he may obtain it, shall receive a handsome reward therefor

CALVIN BURNET.

Norwich, June 16, 1784

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of CONCORD in Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—This is therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling-house of Thial Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the third Tuesday in August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk, treasurer, and collector; and to choose such other persons to act for and in behalf of said proprietors in such matters or causes as may be found necessary when met. 3. To see if it be the minds of the proprietors to allot said township into lots, and how large the lots shall be, and choose a committee to do the work. 4. To grant any sum or sums of money for defraying the prudential charges that may arise relative to said township. 5. And to act on any other matter or thing as the proprietors shall think proper when met.

JOSHUA WEBB Justice Peace.

Rockingham, June 16, 1784.

LONDON, October 9.

Extract of a letter from Derby, Sept. 11.

"A correspondent of veracity has given us the following particulars of the murder of another young woman in Staffordshire, (which is the second committed in that country within these 3 weeks) viz. On Friday or Saturday last, the father of a young girl who keeps a public house at a little distance from Stafford, sent her to that town for a licence, for which he gave her money in presence of some persons who were drinking in the house, one of whom was a Tinker, who presently followed the girl, and after most inhumanly murdering her, took from her pockets what money he could find: He then left the body, and returned to the house and company he had been drinking with, judging they would have no suspicion of his having committed the atrocious deed; but it so happened, that a gentleman coming that way on horseback, seeing the body lying on the ground, and a dog licking the wounds which were still fresh and bleeding, a thought instantly struck him, that in all probability the murder was done by the person who owned the dog; he determined therefore to observe the dog's motions, and soon had an opportunity of following the animal, who made to the public house his master was drinking at, and the gentleman entered the same immediately after, where perceiving the dog he instantly gave him a stroke with his whip, this roused the Tinker, who demanded the reason of his taking such liberties with his dog; saying if he did so again he would knock him down: The gentleman pretended not to credit his assertion, and therefore asked if he was sure the dog was his, this provoked the Tinker who hastily answered in the affirmative: The gentleman thus satisfied walked off, but took the first opportunity of calling the landlord aside, and requested a constable might be sent for and the Tinker seized: This was done, & on the Tinker's being secured, a party set out to view the corpse of the deceased, when to the astonishment of the landlord, it proved to be his own daughter, whom he had sent for a licence, as before mentioned. The Tinker was committed to Stafford goal, to take his trial for this inhuman affair at the next assizes.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Capt. ——— Edgerton, in Randolph, on the evening of the 3d instant, a dark bay HORSE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, a blaze in his forehead, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Capt. Steel Smith, in Windsor, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have all necessary charges paid by

CHRISTOPHER FORHANDS.

Westminster, June 8.

To be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Capt James Brockings, innholder in Poultney, on Thursday the first day of July next at nine o clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right or share of land in the township of Benson in the county of Rutland, as will pay the sums annexed to their respective names, unless said proprietors shall discharge said sums and lawful costs, before the day of sale above mentioned.

Proprietors names.	£. s	*Proprietors names.*	£ s
Jona. Meacham,	1 16	*Josiah Brown,*	1 16
Ezekiel Blair,	1 16	*Abner Eaton,*	1 16
Icha. Southwick,	1 16	*Alex Sloan,*	1 16
Absalum Baker,	1 16	*Elijah Galusha,*	1 16
James Smith,	1 16	*Dud. Hambleton,*	1 16
David Johnson,	1 16	*Rhod. Messenger,*	1 16
Solomon Coggshill,	1 16	*Charles Sabins,*	1 16
Ebenezer Allen,	1 16	*Isaac Clark,*	1 16
Eli Baker,	1 16	*Eli Coles,*	1 16
William Hooker,	1 16	*Cyrus Clark,*	1 16
Noah Chittenden,	1 16	*Steph Dunning,*	1 16
Stephen Olmsted,	1 16	*William Meachum,*	1 16
Benjamin Dibble,	1 16	*Abra. Meacham,*	1 16
Joseph Graw jun.	1 16	*Stephen Fay,*	1 16
Samuel Church,	1 10	*John Grovier,*	1 16
Mat Dunning,	1 16	*Joseph Gleson,*	1 16
Daniel Watson,	1 16	*Tim Johnson,*	1 16
Curtis Kelsey,	1 16	*Robert Fuller,*	1 16
William Dunton,	1 16	*I. Meacham. jun*	1 16
John Grant,	1 16	*Elisha Allen,*	1 16
Elisha Ashley,	1 16	*Samuel Allen,*	1 16
William Ashley,	0 18	*Absalum Blair,*	1 16
Samuel Clark,	1 16	*Ebenezer Hyde,*	1 16
David Southwick,	1 16	*Tho Hibbard,*	1 16
Isaac Sherwood,	1 16	*William Ward,*	1 16
Jona Sherwood,	1 16	*Ira Allen*	1 16
Jeremiah Clark,	1 16	*Jacob Safford,*	1 16
J Fassit, jun.	0 18	*Jonas Fay,*	1 16
Eben Dudley,	1 16	*Tho Chittenden,*	1 16
Dan Burbanks,	0 18	*Barekiah Johnson,*	1 16
Nathan Jeffords,	1 16	*Phinehas Dudley,*	1 16
Alphas Eaton,	1 16	*Joseph Fay,*	1 16
Benj Sherwood,	1 16		

The above named proprietors, are hereby requested to discharge the several sums with which they stand charged in this advertisement, by making payment to me the subscriber, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JOSIAH GRANT, Collector.

Poultney, May 24 1784

The Worshipful John Barrett, Master of Vermont lodge of ancient free and accepted Masons, intends celebrating the festival of St John the Baptist, 24th of June instant; at which time the members and brethren of said lodge are requested to give their attendance at Lodge Room, in Charlestown, at 9 o'clock in the morning. procession to begin at 12, dinner at 2 precisely.

Per order of the Master,

GEORGE KIMBALL. Sec'ry.

Whereas the Legislature, at their session at Westminster, in October 1783 did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the town of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, (except public rights and college lands) to be paid in gold or silver. or in bills of credit emitted by this State, or in notes issued by the treasurer of this State: And whereas the treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, constable of said Bethel, to collect the same.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors or land owners of said town. who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid immediately to pay the same. or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue. at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Bethel, on the 29th day of July next, sale to begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, as to pay such tax, together with all legal costs arising thereon.

SAMUEL PEEK, Constable.

Bethel, June 7, 1784.

The proprietors of Kingston, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the first division lots and making roads, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Asa Whitcombe, Esq. in Pittsfield, on the 27th day of July next, (unless prevented by previous payment) as will discharge them, with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, and the sum of twenty shillings due on each of their respective rights, viz.

Shelden Graham,	John Cutler,
James Lusk,	Jesse Abbot,
Robert Graham,	Solomon Banister,
James Mead,	Thomas Wood,
Joseph Farnsworth,	John Hurlbut jun.
Justus Mitchel,	Narcissus Graham,
John Stanford,	Aaron Bog,
John Stanford, jun.	Benjamin Scott,
John May,	Isaac King,
Ira Allen,	John Hurlbut,
Daniel Beaman,	Joseph Graham,
Ebenezer Wright,	Phineas Sheldon,
Amos Crosby,	Reuben Parsons,
Isaac Pomeroy,	Benjamin Sheldon,
Philip Hurlbut,	Asaph Sheldon,
Jacob Sheldon,	Ezra Sheldon,
Moses Sheldon,	Alexander Sheldon,
William Slade,	Cephas Gilbert,
Seth Banister,	David Graham,
Elias Stapels,	John Graham.

DANIEL KING, Collector.

Windsor, June 15, 1784.

The last proprietors meeting of said Kingston, stands adjourned to the first day of July next, at the house of said King in Windsor.

The proprietors of Ludlow, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors; This is therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives, Esq; in Wallingford, on the 2d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expence of lotting the after divisions in said town, cutting roads, building bridges, and contingent charges.
4. To transact any other business that is necessary for the benefit of the proprietors.

JONAS FAY, Assist.

Bennington, May 10 1784

N B The above Advertisement has been inserted in the Vermont Gazette, warning said proprietors to meet on the 24th day of June, but not being legally notified, is postponed to the time above mentioned.

WILLIAM CRANUY,

HAS engaged to ride as a Post from Brattleborough to Windsor, weekly;—he will bring the Bennington paper up on Thursday, and return with the *Vermont Journal*, &c. on Friday, till such time as it may be thought expedient to alter to some other day—the Bennington paper will be afforded at *Three Shillings* per quarter, and the *Journal* at *Two Shillings and Six Pence*, one half to be paid at entrance, the other half at the expiration of the quarter. Every endeavour will be exerted to give satisfaction to all who employ him; and the public in general may depend on the faithful discharge of every business committed to his care.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1784. [Numb. 48.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The following letter was written by Mr. Lee, lately executed in England, for forgery, the night previous to his suffering, and addressed to a gentleman an old acquaintance, in Portsmouth. The letter requires no comment from us; it is however, necessary to inform our numerous readers, that the unhappy man was descended from an ancient & respectable family, and had interest enough to gain a Lieutenancy in the army, but his regiment being discharged, at the peace, he was reduced to half pay; this diminution in his finances did not produce a disposition towards economy; on the contrary he pursued his pleasures with redoubled avidity, the consequence of which was, that he was reduced to extreme poverty; desperate diseases require desperate remedies —to relieve his wants, he forged a bond for a large sum of money: This action was detected, and Mr. Lee received sentence of death, for a crime, not indeed the blackest in the history of moral turpitude, yet so very dangerous in a commercial country, as to be very seldom pardoned.

Newgate, 3d March, 1784.

My dear Sir,

BEFORE this reaches you, the head that dictates and the hand that traces these lines, shall be no more. Earthly cares shall all be swallowed up, and the death of an unthinking man shall have atoned for the trespasses he has committed against the laws of his country.—But ere the curtain be for ever dropped, or remembrance leave this tortured breast, let me take this last and solemn leave of one, with whom I have passed so many social & instructive hours, whose conversation I fondly cultivated, and whose friendship for me I hope will remain, even after the clay-cold hand of death has closed my eyes in everlasting darkness

I cannot think you will view this letter with stoic coolness, or with listless indifference. Absorbed, as the generality of men are in the pursuits of pleasure, or the avocations of business, there are times when the mind looks inward upon itself—when a review of past follies induces us to a future amendment, and when a consciousness of having acted wrong, leads us to resolutions of doing right. In one of those fortunate moments, may you receive these last admonitions! Shun but the rock on which I have struck, and you will be sure to avoid the shipwreck I have suffered.

Initiated in the army at an early period of life, I soon anticipated not only the follies, but even the vices of my companions Before, however, I could share with undisturbed repose in the wickedness of others, it was necessary to remove from myself, what the infidel terms the prejudice of a christian education. In this I unfortunately succeeded; and conceiving, from my tenderest years, a taste for reading, my sentiments were confirmed, not by the flimsy effusions of empty libertines, but by the specious sophistry of modern philosophers. It must be owned, that at first I was rather pleased with the elegance of their language than the force of their reasoning; as, however, we are apt to believe what we eagerly wish to be true, in a short time I became a professed *Deist*.

My favourite author, was the late celebrated David Hume.—I constantly urged his exemplary behaviour, in private as a strong argument in favour of his doctrines, forgetting that his literary life was uniformly employed in diffusing his pernicious tenets, and his utmost endeavours were constantly exerted in extending the baneful influence of his philosophical principles. Happy for me, had I always been actuated by the considerations which fill my bosom at this moment, and which I hope will animate me in that awful part to-morrow's sun shall see me perform. But the die is cast, and I leave to the world, this mournful memento, that however much a man may be favoured by personal qualifications, or distinguished by mental endowments, genius will be useless, and abilities avail but little, unless accompanied by a sense of religion, and attended by the practice of virtue—destitute of these, he will only be mounted on the wings of folly, that he may fall with the greater force into the dark abyss of endless despair.

On my returning to a belief of the truths of Christianity, I have been very much assisted by the pious exhortations of the Ordinary, as well as by the book he has put into my hands—and I feel a comfort which I am unable to express, by this his charitable & benevolent attention to me.—I believe there is no passion more prevalent in the human breast, than the wish that our memory should be held in remembrance. I shudder at the thought, lest my name should be branded with infamy, when I lie mouldering in the dust, as I know the tongue of malice is ever loud against the failings of the unfortunate. When, however, my character is insulted, and my reputation attacked, extenuate, I believe you, the enormity of my crime, by relating the hardships of my sufferings. Tell to the giddy and the affluent, that strangers to the severity of want, they know not the pain of withstanding the almost irresistible calls of nature—the poor will, I trust, commiserate my misfortunes, and shed a sympathetic tear at the mournful tale of my miserable fate.—I can say no more. Heaven have mercy on us all! —Adieu for ever!

J. LEE.

DUBLIN, April 15.

We are assured from the best authority, that misery reigns triumphant through the land, scarce is it in the power of the lower class to support a wretched being, and many of those who were once in affluence are reduced to the lowest poverty.—Numbers of the master manufacturers are determined, since the rejection of the protecting duties, to leave a country cruel only to its natives, and seek an asylum in foreign climes.

APRIL 16.

How justified the people are in decrying *all English connections*, will be seen in the following very few questions and answers.

Q. Who robbed you of your woolen trade in 1698?

A. The English.

Q. Who broke the articles of Limerick, & banished 100,000 Irishmen into France and Spain?

A. The English.

Q. Who have made the name, Irishman, a term of ridicule amongst themselves—and endeavoured to make it so through the world?

A. The English.

Q. From whom did you force the nominal restoration of your rights?

A. The English.

Q. Who bribed your Senate to dispense with the actual enjoyment of them?

A. The English.

Q. Who stopt your Portugal trade?

A. The English.

Q. Who aided the aristocracy to prevent equal representation?

A. The English.

Q. Who long prevented our protecting duties?

A. The English.

Q. Who should cut off the continuance of those evils?

A. Two millions of Irishmen in arms.

As among the various arguments urged by the opposers of protecting duties, that of the evil bias of our working manufacturers towards idleness, intoxication, and riotous outrage, had been strongly insisted on, it is but justice to those cruelly oppressed sufferers, to call the attention of the public to their unparalleled patience and orderly deportment, under a long distressed series of the most trying calamities! In this peaceful disposition did these poor, though useful members of society persevere to the last moment.

LONDON, April 10.

Though no Cabinet is more close than that of Versailles, something transpires of an intention to take some extraordinary steps in the East-Indies.

The Duke de Chartres insists, that Englishmen are the only people who know how to ride. He says they creep in Italy, crawl in Spain, amble in France, and ride in Britain.

Notwithstanding the immense supply of specie which Spain derived from the former fleet, the last began to be wanted before it arrived; so fast does money leave a country, where the genius of the people is unfavourable to industry in most of its branches.

It is said that her Grace of Devonshire, in her canvass on Thursday last, through St. Giles's, Scotland-yard, & St. James's market, conferred the honour of a most gracious salute upon three chimney-sweepers, five greasy butchers, and four coal heavers.

The present election for Westminster, is said to cost the Duchess of Devonshire, six hundred pounds per day.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 29.

We hear that the first volume of the HISTORY of NEW HAMPSHIRE is in the Press, and will be published in a few weeks. The author is now engaged in compiling a second Volume, which will bring down the history to the verge of the late revolution. The work would be much expedited, if gentlemen who have in their possession original papers, would oblige the author with a communication of them. [*The author of this work is one Mr. Belknap; who has, it seems, sent it as far as Philadelphia for publication; not with a view, we presume to encourage the Press in New-Hampshire.*]

SALEM, June 8.

On Thursday the 3d inst. Mr. Thomas Emerson, of Topsfield, invited a great number of his neighbours to assist him in raising a frame for a barn, 80 feet long and 30 wide; which they proceeded in, until they had got up the body of the frame. They had got the beams on the scaffolds, and had put on one plate, and were getting on the other, which was the whole length of the frame, and the timber very heavy; when about forty feet in the middle of the frame, consisting of five posts in the front, as many beams, & a scaffold of the same length, and the whole plate, with all the braces, girts and joints belonging thereto, almost instantly fell to the ground. It was judged by the spectators, that there were about thirty men on that part of the frame, when it fell; a large number of whom were wounded, five or six badly, and one mortally, viz. Mr. Jeremiah Fearls, an inhabitant of the town: His wound was a fracture in the skull, which it is supposed he received by falling on a stone that lay under the frame: He died in about 12 hours after he was wounded. He was about 35 years of age, and has left a young & disconsolate widow to mourn his untimely fate.

On Wednesday last the schooner Lark, Captain John Gavet, arrived here in 32 days from Demerara. Capt. Gavet, who had been sick several months previous to his getting home, was suddenly seized, while steering his boat ashore, with an illness which immediately deprived him of his senses, and which put a period to his life in 15 minutes after he was carried into his house.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5

Tuesday afternoon a large black cloud appeared in the north east quarter, which soon spread and discharged itself over this city. The streams of lightning which issued from it were close and alarming, and the peals of thunder extremely sharp and tremendous, attended with heavy rain and a strong gust of wind. Mrs. Bachman, wife to a poor industrious man, and mother of five small children, was killed as she was shutting down a sash window. Several other persons received light shocks from the lightning, but soon recovered. Two houses in second street, one in seventh street, one in eighth street, and the house of Samuel Wharton, Esq; opposite Almond street, were struck, but received little injury. The iron bars fixed as rails on the top of Mr. Wharton's house, having no communication with the conductor, it is supposed, attracted a large quantity of the electrick fire, which, in its passage to the conductor, threw down some of the battlements, and a few bricks from the top of the chimney. The main top mast of the ship America, Capt Keeler, lying at Huddle's wharf, was also shivered and rendered useless by the lightning; but the ship sustained no other damage.

NEW YORK, May 29

By the sloop Rachel, from Charlestown South Carolina, we have received a newspaper of the 8th of May, with the following proclamation.

WHEREAS, whilst this commonwealth in every other part of it, has ever been in a state of perfect quietness, good order, satisfaction and happiness, some froward, turbulent, restless, designing and specious individuals, have at various times interrupted the peace and tranquility of the metropolis.

And whereas, their indiscretion, folly and insolence, have at length led them to assume a domination but little short of Omnipotence! at once annihilating and usurping the legislative, executive and judicial powers, by posting up, the last evening, in divers parts of this city under a false and artful display of their number actually so infatuated and deluded, a most scandalous imperious, tyrannical, seditious and treasonable notification and mandate, ordering 13 persons, therein mentioned. (12 of them, viz John Gaillard, Theodore Gaillard, John Wagner, Edward Hare, John Smith, Richard Wayne, Arthur Downes, Thomas Elfe, William Burt, Archibald Brown, Jacob Deveaux, and Andrew Hibbin, lately restored by their country to their property, and rights of citizenship & the other, John Champneys, as a British subject received here for the twelve months to settle his affairs, stipulated for him, and all such in a sacred Treaty of Peace) to depart the State in ten days, under the heaviest denunciations and threats

To prevent the consequences of the provoked and justly roused resentment on them of good and virtuous citizens, in numbers not pretended but real, who have long viewed with eyes of abhorrence, and now feel themselves strongly impelled to check their nefarious proceedings lest themselves and their country, from a repetition of such infamous conduct, should receive any injury and disgrace from abroad:

I DO HEREBY, by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, issue this my proclamation, to offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars, to the person or persons who will give evidence against, and prosecute to conviction, the offender or offenders thus impiously daring to insult the sovereignty, dignity, laws and peace of the State, by issuing and ordering to be posted up the said most flagitious mandate.

And I do most earnestly recommend it to all good citizens, to be aiding and assisting in protecting the above named persons and others, and in supporting good order and government.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Charlestown, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, & in the eighth year of the sovereignty and independence of this State

BEN. GUERARD.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN VANDERHORST, *Secretary.*

June 10. Congress, we hear, have appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to represent them during their recess from public business.

New Hampshire Mr. Blanchard.
Massachusetts, Mr. Dana.
Rhode Island, Mr. Ellery.
Connecticut Mr. Sherman.
New York, Mr. DeWitt.
New Jersey, Mr Dick.
Pennsylvania, Mr Hand.
Maryland, Mr. Chase.
Virginia, Mr Hardy.
North Carolina, Mr. Spaight.
South Carolina, Mr. Reed.

Georgia and Delaware not being represented, of course no members for a committee could be chosen for these States.

We have not heard what place is fixed for their deliberations, but it is highly probable Philadelphia will be deemed the most eligible as well as the most central spot.

We hear that lately a French ship from Hispaniola for Amsterdam, having sprung a leak, put into Delaware bay, intending for Philadelphia, but unfortunately ran ashore, and is entirely lost.

JUNE 11.

On Monday evening as a tradesman was sitting in his stoup, in Olive-Street, he had the pleasure to recognize the Captain of an English privateer; on board of which he had been carried & plundered in the course of the war; a keen sense of the injuries he had received roused him to such a pitch of rage, that he fell upon the magnanimous hero, gave him several blows, and a few kicks *a posteriori*, all which were received with a decent and patient resignation, Capt. *Bobadil* having lately become a *peaceable citizen*.

NEW-LONDON, June 11.

Saturday last arrived Capt. Nathan Sage, in a brig from Port Morio, in Jamaica: He informs that five vessels belonging to the United States, were seized by the custom house officers a few days before he sailed; and that the fear of meeting with the same fate, hastened his departure from the above island.

HARTFORD, June 15.

Thursday last came to this city, and next day proceeded on his journey eastward, his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; late Governor of Virginia, and Member of Congress, now Minister Plenipotentiary, and one of the Commissioners for negociating Treaties of Commerce with Foreign Powers.

The Hon. Richard Law, Esq; is appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court in this State.

At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May 1784.

Resolved *by this Assembly, that all the securities issued by this State, for pay or depreciation to officers or soldiers of the late Army and now due, may be received by the Collectors of Taxes and at the Treasury on either of the taxes indiscriminately, on which any of them have been by law receivable heretofore. And it is further*

Resolved *by this Assembly, that the Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby directed to issue all Certificates for interest in future in small denominations, not exceeding Forty Shillings.*

A true copy of record, examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec.

WORCESTER, June 10.

A man belonging to Hopkington, by the name of David Cutler, who had been to Cambridge, to transact some business, one day last week, stopped at the house of Mr. Richardson, innkeeper, about three miles from the college; and having previously, by his own confession, taken the resolution to put an end to his life, went into a pasture near the house, for that purpose; he there pulled off his coat, and then with a pen-knife cut his throat in a most shocking manner.—It was in the evening, and he was observed going into the pasture; His behaviour occasioned some suspicion, and induced Mr. Richardson to go after him; on his seeing Mr. Richardson, he drew the knife from his throat, and stabbed himself in the side, and also, cut his arm; he then desisted, and was carried into the house, he is yet alive, but lies dangerously ill.

On Saturday, the week before last, John Way, Esq; a *Lunatic*, of Newton, on Long-Island, also put an end to his existence.

JUNE 17.

By late accounts from Ireland, we learn, that an universal uneasiness prevails among the people of that kingdom, which arises from restraints lately laid on the Presses there, by their Parliament, and brought about by British influence. The risings of the people were very alarming to government, and several British regiments from America were landed, as through stress of weather, and marched to Dublin. The Parliament of Ireland is said to have fled from the arms of Hibernia, to be ravished by a British soldiery.

The talk of a Commercial Treaty between these States and Great-Britain is revived; and, it is said, that as soon as the British new Parliament is settled & fit for business, that this matter will be attended to.

WINDSOR, June 30.

By accounts from Canada we are informed, that all commercial intercourse for the present is strictly prohibited for reasons unknown to any but their leaders. No goods can pass on York side without paying the duty.

A correspondent observes, that applications are making to France for air balloons for the purpose of opening an INDEPENDANT trade.

TO BE SOLD,
On very reasonable terms,

A one-story House,

with a garden, good well of water, and about three acres of excellent land, lying a few rods north of the Printing-Office; pleasantly situated on the main street, and very convenient for a trader or mechanic. Any one inclined to purchase, may here be furnished on easy terms. The greatest part of the payment will be taken in specie.

For further particulars inquire of the Printers hereof.

Windsor, June 30, 1784.

The proprietors of Montpelier

in this State, are informed, that application has been made to the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to call a meeting of the proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq; innholder in Arlington, on Tuesday the 17th of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A proprietors clerk.
3. A treasurer.
4. See what the proprietors will do respecting a division of said township.
5. Transact what other business shall be thought necessary when met.

ELIAKIM STODDARD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, June 11, 1783. 48—50

The proprietors of Northfield,

in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at their adjourned meeting held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Birtch innholder in Hartford, on Tuesday the 16th day of March last, voted, that the clerk call a proprietors meeting as soon as the general survey be made out, at the dwelling house of said Birtch—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the abovementioned place, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to choose a moderator, & do any business which may be thought proper when met.

OLIVER GALLUP, Prop. Clerk.
Hartland, June 23, 1784. 48—50

The proprietors of Sudbury,

in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to the subscriber, by more that one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Timothy Miller, in said Sudbury, on Thursday the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes, viz.

1. *To choose a moderator.*
2. *To choose a clerk.*
3. *To see what method the proprietors will take to divide said township among the proprietors.*
4. *To see if the proprietors will confirm those who are on the land in their possessions.*
5. *To choose a committee to compleat the laying out of highways.*
6. *To see if the proprietors will raise money for public charges.*
7. *To see what measures the proprietors will take to ascertain the bounds of said town.*
8. *To see what method the proprietors will take for calling proprietors meetings in future.*
9. *To transact any other business that may be thought proper.*

ELIHU SMITH, Just. Peace.
Clarendon, June 4 1784. 48—50

The proprietors of Waybridge,

in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are informed that application has been made to the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to call a meeting of the proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on Monday the 2d of August next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. *To choose a moderator.*
2. *A proprietors clerk, if needed.*
3. *A treasurer, collector, and every necessary officer in said town which they can then legally choose.*
4. *See what the proprietors will do respecting the former surveys made in said town, whether they will ratify them or not.*
5. *Come into some method, as much as is in their power, to settle the disputes which may hereafter arise with regard to lands in said town which have been sold at vendue, and is represented as being illegally done.*
6. *Do any other business that shall then be thought necessary.*

THOMAS JEWETT, Just. Peace.
Pownal, June 9, 1784. 48—50

Whereas Hannah my wife,

hath left my house by agreement: these are to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt contracted by her.

REUBEN FIELD.
Hinsdale, June 14, 1784. 48—50

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Primers, Revolution of America, Gen. Ethan Allen's Narrative, Penitential Cries, Watts's Divine Songs, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.

The proprietors of Kingston,

in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the first division lots and making roads, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Asa Whitcombe, Esq; in Pittsfield, on the 27th day of July next, (unless prevented by previous payment) as will discharge them with all lawful costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, and the sum of twenty shillings due on each of their respective rights, viz.

Sheldon Graham,	John Cutler,
James Lusk	Jesse Abbot,
Robert Graham,	Solomon Banister,
James Mead,	Thomas Wood,
Joseph Farnsworth,	John Huribut, jun.
Justus Mitchel,	Narcissus Graham,
John Stanford,	Aaron Bog,
John Stanford, jun.	Benjamin Scott,
John May,	Isaac King,
Ira Allen,	John Huribut,
Daniel Beaman,	Joseph Graham,
Ebenezer Wright,	Phineas Sheldon,
Amos Crosby,	Reuben Parsons,
Isaac Pomeroy,	Benjamin Sheldon,
Philip Huribut,	Asaph Sheldon,
Jacob Sheldon,	Ezra Sheldon,
Moses Sheldon,	Alexander Sheldon,
William Slade,	Cephas Gillet,
Seth Banister,	David Graham,
Elias Slapels,	John Graham.

DANIEL KING, Collector.

Windsor, June 15, 1784.

The last proprietors meeting of said Kingston, stands adjourned to the first day of July next, at the house of said King in Windsor.

Whereas the Legislature,

at their session at Westminster, in October 1783, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the town of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, (except public rights and college lands) to be paid in gold or silver, or in bills of credit emitted by this State, or in notes issued by the treasurer of this State: And whereas the treasurer did issue his warrant to the subscriber, constable of said Bethel, to collect the same.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors or land owners of said town, who have not paid their tax granted as aforesaid immediately to pay the same, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Bethel, on the 29th day of July next, sale to begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, as to pay such tax, together with all legal costs arising thereon.

SAMUEL PEEK, Constable.

Bethel, June 7, 1784.

WILLIAM CRANUY,

HAS engaged to ride as a Post from Brattleborough to Windsor, weekly;—he will bring the Bennington paper up on Thursday, and return with the *Vermont Journal*, &c. on Friday, till such time as it may be thought expedient to alter to some other day—the Bennington paper will be afforded at *three Shillings* per quarter, and the *Journal* at *Two Shillings and Six Pence*, one half to be paid at entrance, the other half at the expiration of the quarter. Every endeavour will be exerted to give satisfaction to all who employ him; and the public in general may depend on the faithful discharge of every business committed to his care.

The proprietors of Ludlow,

in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors: This is therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives, Esq; in Wallingford, on the 2d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expence of lotting the after divisions in said town, cutting roads, building bridges, and contingent charges.
4. To transact any other business that is necessary for the benefit of the proprietors.

JONAS FAY, Assist.

Bennington, May 10. 1784

N B The above Advertisement has been inserted in the Vermont Gazette, warning said proprietors to meet on the 24th day of June, but not being legally notified, is postponed to the time above mentioned.

The Proprietors of Orwell,

in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont are hereby notified, that those who have not paid the two taxes granted the 30th day of March last, one of four dollars to defray the charges of lotting out the second division; and one of four dollars and an half, to defray the charges of scaling the lake, laying out and clearing roads, &c so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 30th day of July next at the dwelling house of Joshua Tracy in said Orwell as will discharge them, with all lawful costs unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum due on each right.

	£	s		£.	s.
Tho Liskcomb,	2	11	*Benj Walker,*	2	11
James Glean,	2	11	*Robert Boyd,*	2	11
Joseph Jacobs,	2	11	*William M'Clish*	2	11
Uriah Woolman,	2	11	*John Temple,*	2	11
Theod Adkinson,	2	11	*John Ogden,*	2	11
John Gifford,	2	11	*Nath Barrel,*	2	11
Robert Boyd, jun.	2	11	*Andrew Burns,*	2	11
Henry Tatford,	2	11	*Benj. Simmons,*	1	7
Giffer Dney,	2	11	*James Nellis,*	2	11
Cornelius Barrus,	2	11	*John Haddock,*	2	11
Alex Burnes,	2	11	*George Wood,*	2	11
Samuel Barrus,	2	11	*John Burras,*	2	11
David M'Clish	2	11	*Rich Cornwell,*	2	11

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Orwell June 10 1784

Whereas application has been

made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Cambridge, in the county of Rutland, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Mr. Amos Fassit, in said Cambridge, on the 2d day of September next at ten o'clock A M 1 To choose a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2. To see what they will do respecting roads in and through said town 3 To see if they will lay out any or all of the undivided land in said town, and grant a sum or sums of money to defray the charges of the same, together with all other proprietary debts which have arisen or hereafter may arise. 4 To see if they will grant any lands or give any privilege, to any person or persons for the purpose of building mills in said town. 5. To see if they will appoint a committee, and empower them to take care of the public rights, & see that they are laid out according to the charter, and to prosecute any person or persons in the law, who may trespass on the same by cutting timber or otherwise; and that they accordingly prosecute any person or persons who may commit the like trespass on undivided lands in said town. 6. And do any other proper business.

JOSEPH SAFFORD, P. C.

Bennington, May 21, 1784.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of CONCORD in Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—This is therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Jahial Webb innholder in Rockingham, on the third Tuesday in August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1 To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2 To choose a proprietors clerk, treasurer, and collector; and to choose such other persons to act for and in behalf of said proprietors in such matters or causes as may be found necessary when met. 3 To see if it be the minds of the proprietors to allot said township into lots, and how large the lots shall be, and choose a committee to do the work. 4 To grant any sum or sums of money for defraying the prudential charges that may arise relative to said township 5. And to act on any other matter or thing as the proprietors shall think proper when met.

JOSHUA WEBB Justice Peace.

THE Delinquent PROPRIETORS of Lincoln, with respect to paying the tax of one pound eight shillings per right, are informed, that the vendue for the sale of their lands, will be holden at Col. Stephen Pearl's, in Pawlet, on the 8th day of July next, instead of the 24th of June, as lately mentioned in this paper.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

LOTTERY.

THE following is the scheme of a lottery for raising Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars, for the purpose of building bridges over Williams River in Rockingham, and Black River in Springfield, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont.

That said lottery consist of Four Thousand tickets, at One Dollar each, is 4000 Dollars.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1 prize	of	100	is	100
2 do	of	50		100
2 do	of	40		80
2 do	of	30		60
5 do.	of	20		100
10 do.	of	10		100
20 do.	of	5		100
1260 do.	of	2		2520
1302 prizes.		257		3160
2698 blanks.		To be deducted,		840

4000 tickets at One Dollar each, is 4000

Not two and an half blanks to a prize.

The managers inform the public, that the extreme scarcity of cash has occasioned the delay that has been made; and as that obstacle still continues, they flatter themselves the following proposals will be agreeable to the purchasers, & effect the design of the lottery. They propose to sell the tickets at one dollar each in cash or grain at cash price, to be delivered at the time of receiving said tickets, or obligations, payable at the time of drawing the lottery, to be on interest after the time of drawing, if not paid—the contents of the notes to be delivered at such places as shall be then specified—each person to receive his prize in the articles paid by him for tickets, in proportion to his demand and the quantity of such articles received The managers propose beginning the bridges as soon as one half the tickets are disposed of; and to commence the drawing said lottery by the 1st of October next at farthest, and as much sooner as the sale of the tickets will admit.

Tickets may be had of Simon Stevens, Esq of Springfield; Stephen Jacob Esq of Windsor; Col Elijah Robinson, of Weathersfield; Capt Elias Olcott and Oliver Lovel, Esq; of Rockingham; managers.